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NEWSPAPER COVERAGE OF 'COMRADESHIP IN ARMS 80' EXERCISES

Defense Chiefs, Honecker Observe

LD181009 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Sep 80 p 1

[Report from region of "Comradeship in Arms 80" exercise by special correspondents Col G. Kashuba, Lt Col V. Bogdanovskiy and Maj V. Zhitarenko under banner headline "Friendship, Cooperation, Combat Fervor": "In Attack and Defense"]

[Excerpt] On the first day of the dynamic operations the main events unfolded in two sectors. Units of the GDR National People's Army and the Czechoslovak People's Army were operating in the first sector. After suffering failure in a meeting engagement, the opposing side was attempting to check the advance of the forward subunits, and the German and Czechoslovak units had to bring into action movement support detachments. With the aid of bridge-layers and other special equipment and with air and artillery support the way was opened up for the main force.

The development of events was no less intensive in the second sector where Soviet and Hungarian soldiers displayed exemplary precise cooperation.

The combat operations of the opposing sides were observed by E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the State Council and chairman of the GDR National Defense Council; Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; Army Gen H. Hoffmann, leader of the "Comradeship in Arms 80" exercise, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR national defense minister; the defense ministers of the fraternal countries; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, and Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

Exercise Continues

LD181019 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Sep 80 p 1

[Unattributed report under the general headline "Headlong Onslaught"]

[Text] A sudden, acute change in the situation, the switch from one type of combat operations to another, the desire of the opposing sides to achieve the goals set in the shortest possible time using various tactical methods and means of combat--these and other characteristic features of modern combat are fully manifested at the "Comradeship in Arms 80" exercise. Yesterday was also noteworthy in this respect.

The troops' operations were observed by E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; Army Gen H. Hoffmann, leader of the "Comradeship in Arms 80" exercise, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense; the defense ministers of the fraternal countries; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, and Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

Yepishev at Parade

LD181417 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 13 September, 1980, front pages an 850-word report by Col G. Kashuba, Lt Col V. Bogdanovskiy and Maj V. Zhitarenko entitled "Parade in Magdeburg."

The report reveals that the parade of participants in the "Comradeship in Arms 80" exercise was attended by Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

Kulikov Address at Parade

AU171306 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13/14 Sep 80 p 2

["Address by Marshal Viktor Kulikov: Gains Will Be Resolutely Defended"]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Esteemed Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, esteemed comrade ministers of defense of the allied armies, comrade generals, admirals, officers and ensigns, comrade noncomissioned officers, soldiers and sailors of the fraternal armies and dear citizens of Magdeburg:

The joint "Comradeship in Arms 80" exercise, held in the 25th year of existence of the Warsaw Pact Organization and in the 35th year since the end of World War II, has been concluded.

Permit me, on behalf of the joint command an all participants in the exercise, to express cordial gratitude to the SED Central Committee and the GDR Government and people for the cordiality, attention and solicitude experienced by the allied troops in this joint activity.

For a long time to come we shall gladly remember our stay in this hospitable country, the first worker-peasant state in German history.

Dear comrades and friends, in the "Comradeship in Arms 80" exercise our armies demonstrated their readiness to defend the revolutionary gains of the socialist countries and the fulfillment of their internationalist duty.

The exercise made it possible to evaluate objectively the quality and state of fulfillment of the tasks assigned to the Joint Armed Forces as well as the state of training of the ground, air and naval forces. It has helped the exchange of experiences and the consolidation of the comradeship in arms between the allied armies.

Regardless of the tense situation set up by the exercise command, the exercise participants have proved by daring and enterprising action that the operational-tactical scope of the commanders has broadened and that they are capable of successfully solving tasks within the framework of the coalition.

The exercise took place at a time when the socialist countries of our alliance, welded together by common aims and ideals, are confidently advancing along the path of economic and social development.

The communist and workers parties of the fraternal countries are consistely and stubbornly struggling to banish war from the lives of the peoples of the world and to strengthen trust and mutual understanding. Their foreign policy steps have helped to stabilize the situation in Europe and to solve many international problems.

The state with every possible determination that there are not nor can be any insuperable obstacles to practical in favor of a military detente in Europe, if only all states tackle this task with the desire to make an appropriate contribution.

Convincing proof of this are the new peace initiatives proposed this May in Warsaw at the jubilee session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states.

Another example of constructive efforts for detente is the unilateral withdrawal of 20,000 Soviet soldiers, 1,000 tanks and a certain quantity of other military material from GDR territory.

To further promote peace initiatives, the Soviet Union has just recently again displayed its readiness to reduce its troop strength in central Europe by another 20,000 men if the United States in turn withdraws 13,000 soldiers from that region.

The most recent traditional Crimea meetings between Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the leaders of fraternal parties and states constituted a new stage in consolidating the socialist community.

They have reaffirmed the need to struggle patiently for an improvement of the international political climate and to securing the peoples' right to a free and independent development.

The enemies of detente, however, are still pursuing a trend against peace and social progress.

Recently NATO adopted numerous measures aimed at intensifying war preparations. The disarmament negotiations are being obstructed and stubborn attempts made to change strategic and geographic components of the balance of forces, as well as to disrupt the existing balance between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, to the advantage of NATO.

The military budgets within NATO are being further increased. U.S. military expenditures already represent one-third of this country's total budget. The situation is the same in the other countries of the NATO bloc.

The Pentagon is intensively developing a whole generation of most up to date systems of weapons, especially nuclear ones.

The NATO decisions adopted in December 1979 regarding the deployment of another approximately 600 medium range missiles in the FRG, Britain and Italy, missiles which are directed against the socialist community countries, are representing particular danger.

The NATO leadership is revising its concepts on the presumed character of a future war. This is expressed among other things in the so-called "new nuclear strategy" of the United States, which President Carter submitted in his Directive No 59 and which is leading to an increased war danger and represents a danger to the cause of peace.

Thus, the situation in Europe and other areas of the world still remains complicated and full of tension.

Under these circumstances the communist and workers parties as well as the governments of the Warsaw Pact member-countries are demonstrating perseverance and are sensibly combining their foreign policies, aimed at peace, with their constant readiness to firmly resist any aggression; thus they are doing everything necessary to maintain their armies in combat readiness in order to protect the socialist achievements of the Warsaw Pact member-countries.

The Joint Armed Forces are equipped with modern weapons and technical equipment; they have highly qualified officers and politically mature fighting men, people devoted to the cause of socialism. This fact was fully demonstrated during the "Comradeship in Arms 80" military exercises.

We, the soldiers of the armies of the Joint Armed Forces, must always be aware of our parties and governments' demands as regards perfecting the military organization of the Warsaw Pact and as regards requirements for a comprehensive improvement of the combat strength and combat readiness of our troops, we must fulfill these duties with honor, in order to inflict a devastating defeat upon any aggressor.

Long live the fraternally united communist and workers parties, who are leading their peoples to the vicotry of communism! Long live the strong and indestructible unity of the socialist community! Long live the combat alliance of our armies, which are vigilantly watching over socialism and peace!

Ustinov Toast in Magdeburg

AU171244 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13-14 Sep 80 p 3

[Text of toast proposed by Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, USSR minister of defense and CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, at official luncheon on 12 September 1980 in Magdeburg in honor of the military delegations participating in the "Comradeship in Arms 80" Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces military exercises]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade General Secretary! Dear comrades! Friends!

Permit me, on behalf of the military delegation of the Warsaw Pact member-countries and on my own behalf, to epxress our deepest gratitude to you, esteemed Comrade Honecker, as well as to the SED Central Committee and to the Government of the GDR, for the cordial words addressed to the communist and workers parties and peoples of the countries belonging to the socialist states' community, as well as to the soldiers of the fraternal armies. Permit me to thank you for the care you have devoted to the preparations for and implementation of the "Comradeship in Arms 80" military exercises. Thank you so much for the cordial and friendly hospitality accorded to us in your beautiful country--the GDR. (strong applause).

I fulfill with great satisfaction the following honorable duty: I convey to you, Comrade Honecker, and to all comrades present here, cordial greetings and best wishes from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. (strong and prolonged applause).

Comrades! The military delegations are fully satisfied with the course of the military exercises and we express our gratitude to Comrade Hoffmann for the excellent organization of the exercises and for the fact that they have been so instructive. (applause) We fully agree with Comrade Hoffmann's evaluation and conclusions on the operations of the joint troops. Our exercises were held in a remarkable year, the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact and the 35th anniversary of victory over fascism.

On the exercise grounds, in various parts of the GDR, on the sea, in the air and on land--wherever these exercises took place, the soldiers of the friendly armies demonstrated their mature military mastery and a deep awareness of their responsibility for the security of our states.

The exercises eloquently illustrated the high combat readiness of the joint armies, the reliability and effectiveness of their weapons and combat technical equipment, as well as the military experience of the commanders and troops. The main result of these exercises, however, lies in the fact that they contribute to the consolidation of comradeship in arms among the soldiers of the fraternal armies, and to their education in the spirit of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism. (strong applause) These exercises promote the improvement of our armies' combat readiness and have greatly contributed to it.

We can say with pride that thanks to the communist and workers' parties central committees and thanks to the governments of the Warsaw Pact member-countries, the armed forces of our countries are up to modern standards and are ready to defend the revolutionary achievements of the peoples belonging to the socialist states' community. In paying tribute to the high training standard of our armed forces, in acknowledging their excellent equipment with modern weapons and in justifiably stating all these facts, I would like at the same time to recall Lenin's admonition that we should not be satisfied with what we have already achieved.

We must concentrate our efforts upon further perfection in training troops and navy units; we must concentrate even more upon the joint development of new types of weapons and upon their introduction into our socialist armies. We should by no means forget, not even for a moment, that our enemy is not asleep. Our enemy is stepping up rearmament and is preparing for war. This is why high vigilance is constantly required and our armed forces must be maintained in a state of necessary combat readiness.

Dear comrades! We were all deeply moved by the genuine feelings of friendship shown by the fraternal GDR people to the participants in the maneuvers. During our stay in the hospitable territory of the GDR we had an opportunity to become even better acquainted with the outstanding successes of your people in building a developed socialist society. We wish the GDR working people new successes in the worthy preparations for the forthcoming 10th SED Congress as well as new successes in consolidating the defense capacity of their republic. (prolonged and strong applause)

Today, when imperialist circles in the United States and other NATO member-countries are making increasing efforts to further exacerbate the international situation, the facts I mentioned before are of particularly great significance. The main promoter of the imperialist efforts is the United States. This country is trying to upset the military balance and achieve military superiority over the socialist states' community. The imperialist U.S. circles and those of the other NATO member-countries are making new and ever-increasing efforts to exacerbate the international atmosphere even more. I repeat this sentence with purpose, because certain activities by the FRG ruling circles, activities aimed at further consolidating the NATO bloc, warn us to be cautious. FRG territory today is a training ground for NATO troop maneuvers and is playing this role to an unprecedented extent. Such maneuvers are aimed at further complicating the situation in Europe and at exerting military pressure upon the socialist states. Under such circumstances, the communist and workers parties and the governments of our countries are seeing to it that their Joint Armed Forces are maintained at an adequate level so that they are a reliable shield of protection against the aggressive attempts of imperialism. The Warsaw Pact member-countries have created a reliable, joint defense system and have thus succeeded in spoiling the appetites of the aggressive enemies of socialism attempting a new, forced revision of the European map as it has existed since the end of World War II, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev has stated.

Further intensification of the comprehensive cooperation by our countries in increasing their defense power plays an important role in this respect. The session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee held in May 1980 and the friendly constructive meeting of our party and state leaders in the Crimea impressively demonstrated the results of this cooperation. (applause)

By consolidating our alliance and through well coordinated actions, the fraternal countries belonging to the socialist states' community are capable not only of preserving the results of detente but also multiplying them and achieving new victories in the struggle for communism, peace and social progress by man. (strong applause)

The increased combat strength and combat readiness of our armies, the great military skill of our soldiers and army personnel, the cohesion of the units and groups of units, as well as their capacity for operating under difficult circumstances, as was demonstrated during the exercises, prove better than any words the fact that our peoples' peaceful efforts and their security are well protected. We know what we are defending, with what means we are defending, and we know who is defending. (strong applause)

Permit me to propose a toast to the solid and unshakable unity of the peoples and armies of the states belonging to the socialist community, to the health of Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, as well as to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the great friend of the GDR working people and of all peoples of the socialist community; permit me to propose a toast to the leaders of the communist and workers parties of our countries and to the health of all here present! (very prolonged and stormy applause)

Ogarkov at Ustinov Return

LD171529 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR defense minister, returned to Moscow from the GDR on 13 September, from the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces exercise codenamed "Comradeship in Arms 80."

He was met at the airport by Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, USSR deputy defense ministers, and generals and admirals of the Soviet Army and Navy.

Among the welcoming party were W. Grabowski, GDR charge d'affaires in the USSR, and Maj Gen G. Rother, army, navy and air force attache to the GDR Embassy in the USSR.

GDR, GSFG AIDES INSPECT SOVIET CAMP

LD181007 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Sep 80 p 1

[Correspondent report: "Meeting in Field Camp"]

[Text] The field camp of Soviet servicemen taking part in the "Comradeship in Arms 80" exercise has been visited by Army Gen H. Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense, and Col Gen H. Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee, GDR deputy minister of national defense and chief of the GDR National People's Army Main Political Directorate. They were accompanied by Army Gen Ye. Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, and Col Gen I. Mednikov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the group.

Army Gen H. Hoffmann and Col Gen H. Kessler inspected the layout of the camp and visited the company commanded by Guards' Capt V. Logunov.

GROMYKO ARRIVES IN NEW YORK, MAKES STATEMENT

LD182014 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 18 Sep, TASS--Head of the Soviet delegation, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko has arrived in New York today to participate in the 35th session of the U.N. General Assembly, which opened here.

He made the following statement in the airport:

The Soviet delegation has arrived in New York to participate in the 35th session of the U.N. General Assembly, to whose successful holding we attach much significance.

In the conditons which have emerged in the world nowadays, no state can stand aside from a quest for ways to strengthen peace, to uphold the cause of freedom and independenc of peoples. We maintain that the U.N. member-countries can and must take all the necessary measures to prevent an unfavorable development of international events, to center efforts on contributing to the resolution of the key international problems--of curbing the arms race and of disarmament, elimination of the seats of tension, preserving and deepening the process of detente, developing international cooperation.

Following its peace-loving course, the Soviet Union is doing and will further do everything in its power jointly with the other countries of the socialist community in the interests of strengthening universal peace so as to prevent the attempts of the aggressive forces at undermining the policy of detente and plunging the world into a new "cold war." It is precisely from these positions that we intend to appear at this session of the U.N. General Assembly, to contribute towards the adoption of appropriate constructive decisions.

In conclusion Andrey Gromyko exprssed best wishes to the inhabitants of New York, to the entire American people.

U.S. STAND ON KAMPUCHEA'S UN MEMBERSHIP 'HYPOCRITICAL'

LD181104 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Washington, 18 Sep, TASS--Speaking at a press conference, U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie became in fact confused in his statements on the question of Kampuchea. First, he said that should the question of Kampuchea's representation be raised at the session of the U.N. General Assembly, the United States will vote for "Democratic Kampuchea." His further remarks made clear, however, that what Muskie meant was the bloody Pol Pot regime overthrown by the people.

The secretary of state tried to justify in some way Washington's unseemly stand by reference to "careful consultations with our friends." Hardly anyone doubts that he meant, of course, primarily Beijing, thus, the point at issue is Washington's unscrupulous playing up to Beijing whose interests, as is well known, were represented by the Pol Pot regime.

Expecting, and with all grounds, that such a stand will give rise to indignation of the world public which is becoming ever more convinced that, while paying lip-service to human rights, Washington in fact encourages bloody regimes, backing them even after they become overthrown by their own peoples.

Muskie decided to make a reservation, alleging that the policy he announced "does not imply recognition" of the Pol Pot regime. Moreover, Muskie even stated: "We abhor and condemn the regime's human rights record and would never support its return to power in Phnom Penh.

The absurdity of the U.S. stand is perfectly clear. Reaffirming that the Pol Pot regime cannot count on recognition, Muskie proclaims at the same time that Washington (together with Beijing) intends to insist on the continuing usurpation of Kampuchea's UN seat by the clique, what a hypocrisy!

Muskie's statement and the administration's decision to vote at the United Nations for the representation of Pol Pot men gave rise to wide discontent and criticism within the American political circles. Independent presidential candidate John Anderson said, in particular, that such a voting is in crying contrast to the Carter administration's human rights policy. The newspaper Washington POST writes on this occasion that urging to support the policy which causes smiles and gratitude on the part of murderers, Carter is making a serious political mistake.

The public is becoming increasingly more convinced that presence of representatives of the criminal Pol Pot clique at the United Nations is inadmissible. The seat of Kampuchea at the United Nations should be returned to its sole legitimate representative--the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

LEADERS, MEDIA REJECTING SUPPORT FOR POL POT

LD181131 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "Rejoinder" in B. Vasilyev "World Today" roundup: "A Shameful Venture"]

[Text] As has already been reported, Beijing and Washington are taking all possible measures to knock together a group of countries which, at the forthcoming UN General Assembly session, would support the Pol Pot rabble driven out of Kampuchea. Despite powerful pressure on them, the number of people who decisively condemn this venture is increasing all the time in many countries, particularly in Asia.

"The ASEAN countries recognize the impossibility of continuing to support the Pol Pot regime," Australian Prime Minister M. Fraser reportedly told the Canberra TIMES. India's THE STATESMAN, in turn, quoted a basically similar pronouncement by Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew. Both prime ministers made these statements on returning from Delhi, where they had been participating in the regional conference of heads of government of Commonwealth Asian countries.

It is highly significant that the U.S. press is also paying increasingly frequent attention to the absurdity of the attempts to revive the criminal Pot Pot regime. NEWSWEEK magazine, for example, published an article from its correspondent who was in Kampuchea recently. "The fact that the United States continues to back the Pol Pot supporters' claims to a UN seat," the correspondent writes, "puts us in the unattractive position of defending one of the most barbaric regimes in world history and the very worst of all those which Kampuchea has ever known."

One cannot fail to agree with the author: The position is very, very unattractive. Let us be frank, it is shameful.

KONDRASHOV: 1980 RACE POINTING UP DEFECTS IN POLITICAL SYSTEM

LD181357 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 5

[S. Kondrashov "Political Observer's Notes": "Rudderless and Sailless..."]

[Text] Among others, I remember the following little episode from a recent trip to New York. On the fifth floor of the Statler Hotel, sweltering in heat with which the air conditioners could not cope, no fewer than 200 correspondents were waiting for passes to the opening of the U.S. Democratic Party Convention. A man holding a wad of pale yellow leaflets was moving slowly along our line. Handing out the leaflets, he kept repeating that the system was no good and that it was time to think about saving America. "He must have flipped," a young American standing in front of me muttered, and demonstratively turned away from the man and his leaflets. Indeed, another eccentric, perhaps? How many are there, trying to save America?! But I did not turn away and took a leaflet just in case.

I read it and saw that neither the man making his way along the line of journalists sweating during their wait for passes to the all-American political show nor the leaflet's unknown author had flipped. On the contrary, he had boldly taken the bull by the horns and tackled one of the most important American problems which is really being aired before the 1980 election. He was writing about the "political crisis." He interpreted his idea as follows: "It is a crisis of rapidly deteriorative leadership. This deterioration can currently be seen in the example of our incumbent Democrat President and the Republican presidential candidate offered as an alternative. We are drifting like a ship in stormy waters without clear navigational charts and with a blindfolded captain."

The leaflet went on to set forth a plan for beneficial changes and prescriptions which are perhaps somewhat naive and straightforward (special courses to train presidential hopefuls, the setting up of a bureau of advisers to the president and of a council of elders prepared to share their wisdom with the White House, and so forth) but which were dictated by the not fortuitous need to safeguard the American historian Henry Steel Commager. He sees no sense of statesmanship in either the platforms or the candidates of the two American parties, which refuse to heed "the realities of the world situation today and the prophets of the future." As a sensible man, he is frightened by the newly revived, unrealizable concepts of "nuclear superiority" over the Soviet Union and by doctrines which regard as "acceptable" the death of 100 million Americans in the events of a nuclear conflict. Commager writes: "We are threatened by a paranoia which sees the Soviet Union as a deadly enemy which has set itself the task of destroying the United States, and we are threatened by a military policy dictated by this paranoia." He also makes a diagnosis of the political and psychological crisis created by the confiction of many Americans that "God, nature and history command that the United States always be number one throughout the world." "What we have an imperative need for," Henry Steel Commager appeals to his compatriots, "is a state approach free of the mistaken assumptions of the past and orienting us toward a new way of thinking."

A journalist arriving in America after a considerable interval discovers that the bulk of his American colleagues still browse thoughtlessly on every day, instantly forgettable sensations. [paragraph continues]

Some 11,500 people gathered in New York to cover the Democratic Party Convention... What a large number--and what a ridiculous and empty occupation, which gives almost nothing to either the mind or the heart. Billions of words were expended--and, of course, have already been forgotten--on a needless description of the meaningless nuances and peripeteias of the months-long election campaign. And, comparatively, how desperately little has been said about its intermediate result--the choice as presidential candidates of two men who do not inspire the American people. And yet the political crisis which has been sapping the major capitalist country for more than a decade is imprinted on this result once again and with increasing force.

Meanwhile, serious people, concerned at the fate of America and of the world in which it plays a considerable role, are pondering with alarm on precisely this part of the picture. I have cited two examples. I will cite one more. In Washington I met, not for the first time, one of those Americans who are now in such short supply at the help of power (my interlocutor had to quit an active political role, since he lacked the qualities of a clever politicker for self-preservation). We spoke about the existing and increasing discrepancy or, if you like, contradiction between the operation of the American machinery for choosing political leaders and the place which America, by virture of its importance, occupies on the international stage and the responsibility which it cannot abdicate in the matter of maintaining international stability and security. Of course, this is a purely internal American affair, but what if, by virture of the specific nature of America's internal structure, people who possess neither proper knowledge of international life nor a proper degree of responsibility and whose every thought is directed toward getting reelected in election year by demagogically pleasing particular groups of the population frequently accede to power, not local but statewide power, in accordance with the laws of specialized American political intrigue?

What about when all the White House staffers put together, coming from yet another "backwater," have less diplomatic experience than, let us assume, one of the ambassadors accredited to Washington--which, however, does not deprive them of an almost missionary zeal to reduce the world's diversity to one, American pattern? What then? How can one have dealings with a partner if today's administration does not consider itself bound by the commitments of yesterday's administration, while those who seek to become tomorrow's administration declare that they will tear up agreements signed by today's...?

I felt that my interlocutor had pondered many times and not without bitterness on these destructive paradoxes of the American political system. He said that the United States, having become a global power, has preserved the method of producing political leaders which was determined by the conditions in those distant years when the country's population consisted of only 3 million people and the country itself, following the behests of its first President George Washington, preferred to keep aloof from the rest of the world. "There is a lot of the country in us," my interlocutor remarked. At first glance this definition in no way suits such a great people as the American people, but nevertheless it is correct--in the sense of the special American narrowness and limitedness and of the blinders which the tense, competitive American way of life places over Americans' eyes. Americans are provincial because they take little interest in the rest of the world--which nonethless does not prevent many of them from considering it just an appendage of America; and lack of information gives demagogues a free hand. My interlocutor compared his own country's political system unflatteringly with bourgeois parliamentary democracies such as the FRG, Japan and Britain, where cabinets of ministers are more strictly controlled by the parliamentary majority and can be removed by a vote of confidence.

The crisis of the sociopolitical system is knocking persistently at America's gates, assuming different forms. [paragraph continues]

Taking the past two decades, it is easy to detect, on the one hand, the growth of presidential power and, on the other, its ever-increasing shakiness. Kennedy was assassinated before he had spent 3 years at the White House. Johnson, bogged down in the Vietnam quagmire, removed himself by declining to run for a second term. Nixon was triumphantly elected for a second term, but less than 2 years later he resigned in ignominy, having suffered a political defeat over the Watergate exposures. Ford, the "coopted" President, was blackballed by the voter when he attempted to stay in the White House for his own term. And so, 16 years of instability. And under Carter, who made his way to the White House as an outsider by promising purification from the Watergate filth, incompetence has become the slogan of the day. Polls persuade us that this opinion of the President is held by the majority of his fellow citizens.

Incompetence is what, in the opinion of many commentators, looms before Americans also in the person of Reagan, if he wins in November. Along with incompetence, instability will be prolonged, and it will inevitably entail inauspicious consequences in international life, which is already feeling the pernicious effects of the election struggle which has America in a fever. (It has long been remarked that the whole year of election struggle in the United States introduces additional disorientation and destabilization into international relations, as the American President pursues just one policy during that time--that of his own reelection).

The present lack of a real choice is new evidence of the American system's inability to take account of the obvious lessons of the past and the present. This very important phenomenon is not debated in Congress but has left a very noticeable mark on the American's attitude toward the political process. At a time when America, if you look at and listen to its mass news media closely, is reeling from the election battles which have entered their final phase, let us put an elementary question: Which of the categories of American voters is the most representative in terms of size? The one which does not even find time to register on the voters' lists, even though it has the right to vote. The one which does not participate in elections. The one which rejects as useless the primary right given it by American democracy.

Here is the latest example. In 1976 approximately 41 million Americans voted for the Democrat Carter, while 39 million voted for the Republican Ford. But 70 million did not participate in the election at all--almost half the people with the right to vote. The U.S. President was elected on the votes of 27 percent of the Americans with the right to vote, that is, by a striking, truly overwhelming minority. Is this not an indicator--albeit not publicized--of the seriousness of the situation? Figuratively speaking, loud election shows are being staged in a half-empty hall, if the entire country is the auditorium and the entire American people the audience. It would be distorting the truth to call this an active protest against or a rejection of the system. But it is perfectly obvious that by staying home on election day an American is voting, as it were, against a political process which gives him nothing.

Taking the statistics for the same past two decades, we will see that the relative majority of abstainers from voting is threatening to become an absolute majority. In fact, 63 percent of the electorate participated in the presidential election in 1960, 62 percent in 1964, 60 percent in 1968, and 55.4 percent in 1972. In 1976 the turnout stood at 55.3 percent. Even the Watergate storm did not clear the atmosphere. Lack of faith in politicians and politics deepened still further.

This is a graphic internal American expression of the system's crisis. Among its wide-ranging international consequences I will note the strained nature of relations between the United States and West Europe. Before, being weaker, the U.S. West European allies put up with a great deal. However they evaluated the behavior of Uncle Sam, who is not noted for gentlemanly manners, they had but one choice--to forgive. They could not stand up to American strength and did not want to risk objecting to Washington because they were intimidated by the cold war atmosphere. Now they have become stronger and, moreover, have tasted the fruits of detente and appraised them better than Americans. The inconsistency, incompetence and unpredictability of the Carter administration are increasingly frequently giving rise on the European side of the Atlantic to aggrieved commentaries on the "quality" of the American leadership and sometimes even overt criticism--at official level. London's THE OBSERVER can be said to express the predominant opinion when it writes: "At the present stage the American system works worst of all on international issues."

The West European criticism of America is so unanimous and strong that certain Americans (this is noticeable) are using it for their own ends. They say what they do not always dare to say while in Washington or New York by flying to the other side of the ocean and saying it to Europeans. I will not be afraid of a quote--a long but expressive one. This what the well-known lawyer and public figure George Ball, former U.S. under secretary of state, wrote some time ago: "People in Europe and the Near East, where I have just been, regard America as a rogue elephant which has strayed and is trampling people's gardens.... All this would still be tolerable if there were a glimmer of some hope ahead, but our foreign friends do not reckon that the November election will help to improve the situation. Whereas the prospect of seeing Carter in the post of U.S. President depresses them..., the thought that Reagan could become president simply terrifies them. 'How can one explain the fact,' a French friend asked me, 'that in a country with 220 million capable, well-educated, even brilliant citizens the choice of leader comes down to Carter and Reagan? You ought to revise your election system.' I could not say anything in reply to him, but deep down I realized that my friend had hit the nail right on the head."

KOVALENKO COMMENTS ON VISIT TO PRC BY WILLIAM PERRY

LD181043 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Yu. Kovalenko article under the rubric "Apt Remarks": "Visitors from the Pentagon"]

[Text] In the month of September, according to Western press reports, William Perry, U.S. undersecretary of defense for research and engineering, is to set off for China, accompanied by Gerald Dineen, assistant secretary of defense for communications, command, control and intelligence. They will take to Beijing an extensive list of American military equipment intended for sale to the Chinese side.

As P. Holbrooke, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, stated, according to the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, the forthcoming visit to China by two Pentagon executives is "noteworthy" because it will form part of the "further development of relations between two departments concerned with defense questions." The American delegation, the Pentagon assumes, will obtain access to China's most secret military sites. In the opinion of foreign observers Beijing could see the most important talks between American and Chinese military leaders in the entire history of relations between the two states.

Let us recall that as a result of the visit to the United States by Geng Biao, vice premier of the PRC State Council, last May, an agreement was signed on deliveries of military equipment to Beijing, including C-130 transport planes (with which the Americans tried to carry out the armed incursion into Iran), air defense radar systems, trucks, communications equipment and apparatus for testing jet engines. And although Washington is not yet selling Beijing combat weapons properly speaking, at that time Geng Biao said in answer to the question of whether China is counting on purchasing arms from the United States: "I suppose such a possibility will arise in the future."

That is why the forthcoming talks between high-ranking pentagon representatives and Beijing militarists should be regarded--contrary to Holbrooke's assertions--not only as the "development of relations" between the two defense ministries, but also as further evidence of the American-Chinese rapprochement in the military sphere, which could have the most dangerous consequences for the cause of peace.

"By agreeing to sell weapons to China we would be putting in Beijing's hands a new lethal means of exerting pressure," Patricia Schroeder, a member of Congress, stated recently in an interview for U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT. "The result could be that in the event of war we will be fighting against our own weapons."

This warning should be remembered above all by those who would like to grant the Beijing expansionists access to American weapons.

IZVESTIYA HITS 'SLANDER' AGAINST USSR 'RIGHTS' RECORD

LD191013 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Sep 80 Morning Edition pp 2-3

[P. Alekseyev article: "Truth and a Smokescreen: On the Question of Human Rights"; capitalized words in boldface]

[Excerpts] Every time people in the West start talking about human rights and freedoms and--particularly pompously and importunately--about "violations" of human rights in the Soviet Union, it arouses among our people, to put it mildly a very definite feeling of disgust and active repugnance.

Indeed, we are heartily sick of this whole iniquitous campaign whipped up with such maniacal stubbornness by anticommunist and anti-Soviet forces--a campaign aimed at giving Western working people a distorted view of the true picture of life in the socialist society. A campaign aimed at insulting Soviet people, their moral greatness and the dignity cultivated over more than 60 years of genuinely human life. A campaign built on malicious fabrications and deception.

Why do the ideologists of anticommunism consciously resort to forgery? Here it is appropriate to cite V. I. Lenin, who wrote that "when the bourgeoisie's ideological influence on the workers falls off, is undermined and weakens, the bourgeoisie has ALWAYS AND EVERYWHERE resorted and will continue to resort to the most desperate lies and slander."

To assert that man has no rights in our country is blasphemy! The very emergence of the new social system arose from the desire to realize man's basic right--the right to a worthy life without exploitation or humiliations. In our society all the conditions have been created for the all-round development of the individual.

These so-called defenders of human rights should recall the well-known truths that citizens of the USSR have the right to labor, to leisure, the right to health care, the right to education, to housing and so forth. And they not only have those rights. Soviet people have real GUARANTEES of their rights. And it is quite natural that our country was the first to enshrine as constitutional norms the principles embodied in the CSCE Final Act (including respect for rights and basic freedoms).

It must be noted that the "rights" activity nurtured by U.S. anti-Soviet circles with the administration's direct participation appears politically tendentious, unobjective, hypocritical and, to dot the i's, immoral. The United States has decided that all methods are valid in this campaign, and these methods are clearly unworthy.

In this connection I will note this obvious fact: The worse things are going on in the sphere of the observance of human rights in the United States itself, then the more extravagant and brazen (there are no other words for it) the propaganda about the "democratic charms" of that country and the more impudent the attacks on the Soviet Union and the socialist countries.

But the propaganda smokescreen can mislead nobody. However loudly the well-known character cried "stop thief!", everyone could see who had stolen the sheep.

Not so long ago, the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki accords, U.S. President J. Carter again tried to start talking about human rights. In his usual preemptory manner, of course. Setting the tone of bourgeois propaganda before the Madrid meeting of representatives of the states which took part in the All-European Conference on Security and Cooperation, he said: "The Madrid meeting will be sober, there will be frank, direct discussion there.... We want to promote progress in the cause of the observance of human rights by the Soviet Union and its allies, and we will have no hesitation in submitting for examination by other participants in the meeting an account of our activity in this sphere...."

What was said about the "Soviet Union and its allies" is a trail of propaganda smoke. But it will be interesting to see how such an account presents the Miami events, which became known all over the world, when blacks reduced to despair by their lack of rights came out against the administration's arbitrary rule and when blood flowed in the streets. How will this account depict the Constitution of the United States, where a number of basic human rights are lacking--the right to labor, to fair and equal renumeration for it, the right to leisure and social security in old age, the right to free medical help and free education, the right to housing? How will this account present the position of women in the United States, where they are regarded as second-class citizens?

Does not everyone know that human rights in the United States are only proclaimed? They are not backed up by society's "solid gold"--by the necessary political, economic and social guarantees. But the situation in their own home is of no concern to the powers that be in the United States.

And here it is appropriate to cite the word of Harvard University Professor E. Guinier: "It seems to me that the United States has no grounds for explaining to other people what human rights are, when the very foundations of these rights are lacking in the United States." And then there is the testimony of the magazine SEVEN DAYS, which, by the way, by no means glorifies socialism: "The United States has far outstripped any other country in terms of outrages against human rights."

Instead of showing concern for U.S. fulfillment of the Helsinki accords, American officials assume the role of monitors allegedly called upon to check how these accords are being implemented by the USSR and other socialist states. But on what grounds do they poke their noses into other people's affairs? Why do they adopt the pose of a schoolmarm, preach at other people, read lectures, give grades and even make threats, while being unwilling to take any notice of what is happening under their noses?

And we could indeed cite a good many facts, including from the American press and official documents, testifying to the most flagrant, shameful violations of human rights in the United States.

It is an immutable law of social development that where private ownership holds sway, and therefore the exploitation of man by man and of the majority by the minority. There is no room for liberty, equality and fraternity, there the working person cannot enjoy democratic rights, sometimes not even on paper. For instance, the equality of opportunity which they are constantly shouting about in America by no means signifies equality of results. In the conditions of capitalism as time goes on so the gulf increases between the masses' social ideal and social reality. That is why the ideologists of capitalism bend over backward in the desire, on the one hand, to justify capitalism, and on the other, to discredit the world of socialism. The world in which the working people's age-old dreams and ideals are embodied in reality.

It is here, at the very core of the ideological struggle between the two worlds, that two diametrically opposed positions have clashed.

Here it is not at all a question of any mythical human rights violations in the USSR and other socialist countries, but of a malicious, conscious slander, a deliberate distortion of the truth, that lie which V.I. Lenin assessed, not without reason, as the most desperate.

It is only necessary to take one aspect of the problem of human rights and freedoms to become clearly convinced of this--the aspect associated with that basic, age-old right, the right to labor.

It is well known that socialism is the society of emancipated labor. It is here that conditions have been created, for the first time in history, in which the working person, in V.I. Lenin's words, can "stand erect, can feel himself to be a man." Socialism, for the first time, established man as the greatest value, as the true creator. It is a social system where there is no antagonism between the individual and society. This happened because the socialist revolution eliminated private ownership of the instruments and means of production, removed class privileges and the exploitation of man by man and established relations between people based on mutual assistance and cooperation. Public ownership ensured the unity of the individual and society, the unity of their interests.

The ideologists of anticommunism assert that in collectivist conditions the individual is allegedly oppressed, that under socialism man cannot be free, and that consequently his rights are violated.

In fact it is all the other way. It is in the society of exploitation that there are and can be no freedoms. And for one reason: If the capitalist has the freedom to obtain profits from another's labor, the working person has only the "freedom" to sell his own labor. He is completely dependent on the capitalist and therefore without rights and not free.

The formula "society gives to me, and I to society" presupposes, of course, that the Soviet person, whatever position he may occupy, not only enjoys rights and freedoms to the full, but also the certain duties to society. After all, it is well known that you cannot live in society and be free from society.

"What!" cries the devotee of the capitalist way of life, in amazement. "That is coercion! That is an encroachment of freedoms! With us, a person acts as he likes...."

We are not disturbed by such hysterical attacks, since there is nothing behind them but hyprocrisy and sham. It is only that in the distorting mirror of bourgeois propaganda that socialism appears totally caricatured, so as to frighten off the masses. Is there really anything reprehensible in the idea that a person receiving from society should work for the sake of its development? That is, for himself! The dialectics of life under socialism are such that the individual and society are inseparable. It is this unity of rights and duties that Comrade L.I. Brezhnev had in mind when he noted in his report at the 25th CPSU Congress: "It is the responsible approach of each citizen to his own duties and the people's interests that creates the sole reliable basis for the fullest embodiment of the principles of socialist democracy and true freedom of the individual." The Soviet form of people's power and its profoundly democratic nature have become a powerful factor in the further development of the mature socialist society. All this is gratifying to Soviet people and inspires in them that great sense of historical optimism which enables them to look boldly toward the future. But all this also irritates bourgeois ideologists. That is why imperialism is stepping up the attacks on the socialist way of life and shamelessly slandering it. Here lies and deception have become not only the customary instrument in the ideological struggle. They have also become the norm in the foreign policy activity of the ruling circles in a number of Western countries, in particular the present U.S. administration. The imperialists seek in our system what is not to be found there. But in ancient times it was said in the East: "If you do not want to pass for a madman, do not seek what cannot be found." We are living in a time when the truth is boldly forging a path for itself, and it is not as easy as all that to set up obstacles in its way. The people of the world know and can see where is the abode of rights and where is the den of the lack of rights. The addresses, as they say, are well known.

PRAVDA HITS ACTIVITIES OF BODY MONITORING TRADE WITH BLOC

LD191047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 80 p 5

[B. Pavlov Rejoinder: "'Derzhimordas' at Work"]

[Text] A $100,000-fine or a 10-year prison sentence or a combination of both these penalties--this is the threat in the United States for anyone who dares to enter into conflict with the "working party" formed here of representatives of six federal departments. So what sort of group is this with such enormous punitive powers? It transpires that the U.S. President himself has charged it with monitoring U.S. exports to socialist community countries. As is known, the Washington administration is still making vain endeavors in the hope of intimidating the CEMA member states with all sorts of prohibitions on supplies of U.S. goods. Hence the morbid inclination to knock together all sorts of commissions which hinder the normal development of trade and economic relations with the socialist countries. Yet these ties are equally advantageous for both sides as has been confirmed more than once in practice. But what does the aforementioned group care about truisms concerning international trade! "Don't allow it and that's all!" The feverish activity of the Washington "Derzhimordas" [reference to a policeman in Gogol's "Inspector General"] continues under this motto. If the "working party" has too few rights in its monitoring, give it yet another mandate to investigate the affairs of those firms which are not to its liking. And look what investigations there are: The latter-day inquisitors even have the right to decide if the guilty "need stricter" penalties. Though one might think--how could they be stricter? ...It would not be any harm for those who are fond of all these sorts of "embargos" to think over the words heard form the platform of the 34th CEMA session meeting that "nobody has succeeded nor will succeed in impeding our progress forward nor the implementation of plans outlined by us, even if the U.S. administration includes all U.S. goods on its prohibited lists."

TRADE UNIONS SEND GREETINGS TO DPRK COUNTERPARTS

LD181609 Moscow TRUD in Russian 9 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] To the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea

Dear comrades:

On behalf of Soviet workers, kolkhoz peasantry and employees, the AUCCTU sends warm, fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations to the trade unions and all the working people of the DPRK on the 32d anniversary of its proclamation.

The formation of the DPRK in September, 1948, was an important event in the history of the Korean people's revolutionary struggle for freedom and national independence and opened up broad prospects for the implementation of profound political and social transformations in the northern part of the country. In the years which have elapsed, DPRK working people, in close cooperation with the peoples of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, have laid firm foundations for socialism and achieved great successes in the development of the economy and social life. The republic's working class and cooperative peasantry are greeting their national holiday in an atmosphere of active struggle for the suitable greeting of the 35th anniversary of the creation of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] and the Sixth KWP Congress. The trade unions are active participants in socialist building in the country.

The AUCCTU notes with satisfaction that the relations of fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation between the USSR and DPRK trade union--relations based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism--are steadily developing and strengthening for the sake of our peoples' fundamental interests and the further strengthening of the community of socialist countries. The USSR trade unions will continue to do everything necessary for the deepening and development of Soviet-Korean trade union ties and cooperation. The Soviet Union's working people feel profound international solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of American troops from the Korean Peninsula and the achievement of national unity for their motherland and resolutely condemn the repressions implemented by the Seoul military against democratic forces in South Korea.

On their national holiday we wish the DPRK working people and trade unions new successes in socialist building, in fulfilling the tasks of the second 7-year plan and in the struggle for the country's peaceful unification.

May the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the working people and trade unions of the Soviet Union and the DPRK strengthen and develop!

[Signed] AUCCTU

PRESIDENT NEELAM SANJIVA REDDY TO VISIT USSR

LD190034 Moscow TASS in English 2332 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 19 Sep, TASS--The President of the Republic of India Neelam Sanjiva Reddy will pay an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union in the second half of September 1980 at the invitation of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

REPORT ON AFGHAN MINISTERIAL SESSION CHAIRED BY KARMAL

LD181030 Moscow TASS in English 1025 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Kabul, 18 Sep (BAKHTAR)--The Council of Ministers under the chairmanship of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, held a meeting at the headquarters of the Revolutionary Council on September 16th. In accordance with the fundamental principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan the Council of Ministers decided that the network, royalty and electricity charges of the mosques and the sacred places up to the end of this year be paid from the budget of general presidency for Islamic affairs of the prime ministry from the beginning of next year.

For purchasing cotton seeds for this year the Council of Ministers decided that 1,250 million afghanis loan be granted to gin and press factories by Afghanistan Bank, National Bank, Agricultural Development Bank and Industrial Development Bank.

To improve the work of the public transportation facilities the Council of Ministers issued instructions to the Ministry of Finance that the said ministry deduct the arrears of the government departments and institutions from their ordinary and developmental budget and transfer it to the account of the national bus service company.

The Council of Ministers assigned government officials including the ministers of water and power, transport and tourism, mines and industries, commerce, mayor of Kabul and president of the wood enterprise to find ways to prevent the price rise of fuel and to secure provisioning and storing of fuel.

JOURNALISTS PETITION TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION NOTED

LD181402 Moscow TASS in English 1341 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Kabul, 18 Sep (BAKHTAR)--The first congress of Journalists Union of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan issued a petition to the presidium of the International Organization of Journalists, which was read in the opening ceremony of the first founder congress of the DRA Journalists' Union. The petition says that the April revolution consolidates from day to day the vast masses of the people of Afghanistan. One of the great gains of the new phase of the revolution in cultural sphere is the foundation for the first time in history of the country the Journalists' Union of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. This union is established for coordination of journalistic work on the national and international scale.

The fundamental aims of this union is to defend the gains of the April revolution which guarantees peace, freedom, democracy and social justice for the vast toiling masses of the country. To defend and support the world peace which is the sole guarantee of the future of the mankind, to support the anti-imperialist movements and national-liberation movements, and to strengthen solidarity with democratic and progressive journalists all over the world. The main obligation of the Journalists' Union of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is to struggle against reaction, fascism, racism, Zionism and aggression.

It is stressed in the petition that the aims of the Journalists' Union of the DRA completely coincide with the essence of the duties and aims of the International Organization of Journalists. The petition requests for admission of the newly-established journalists' union as a member of the International Organization of Journalists.

This membership will provide the Afghan Union of Journalists with international confidence among the world forces of peace and progress, and the peaceful and progressive journalists of revolutionary Afghanistan will perform their role in the activities of the International Organization of Journalists.

AFGHAN DELEGATION VISITS UZBEKISTAN, AZERBAIJAN

LD181345 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 31 Aug 80 p 3

[AZERINFORM report: "The Soviet Union Is a Loyal and Proven Friend"]

[Text] A delegation of representatives of the Afghan public has arrived in the Soviet Union. Splitting up into two groups, it will familiarize itself with the life of the working people of Uzbekistan and Azerbaijan.

The visitors were received in Baku by Azerbaijan Foreign Minister T.A. Tairova, who told them about the glorious revolutionary path traversed by the republic's working people under the Communist Party's leadership during 60 years of Soviet rule.

The delegation members familiarized themselves with the sights of the republic's capital and visited a number of its industrial enterprises and medical establishments. They visited the city's mosques, where they prayed.

At the Baku Gorispolkom they had a conversation with gorispolkom Chairman A.Yu. Mamedov.

The Soviet Union is a loyal and proven friend of the Afghan people, (Khased Mohamad Ayub), general director of the Rural Development Department of the Afghan prime minister's office, stressed during the conversation. Your country was the first to recognize Afghanistan's national sovereignty. It is the only state in the world which has maintained friendly and good-neighborly relations with Afghanistan during all the years of its independence.

With reference to the April revolution the speaker stressed that it is developing successfully. Broad masses of Afghans ardently support the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan headed by Babrak Karmal and welcome its efforts to improve the lives of ordinary people and eliminate illiteracy and social injustice in the country.

An ecclesiastic from Kabul by the name of (Mohammad Servar) refuted false claims by the mass media of a number of capitalist countries and Beijing that, in the Soviet Union, Muslims are persecuted and there is no freedom of religious worship. You can be sure that on our return home we will inform people as to the provocative nature of these claims.

During the conversation group leader (Ali Mohammed) warmly congratulated Azerbaijan's working people on their magnificent revolutionary achievements.

On 30 August our Afghan guests visited the working people of Kubinskiy Rayon.

USTINOV GREETS VAN TIEN DUNG ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

LD181153 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] To Army General Comrade Van Tien Dung, SRV minister of national defense

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

Personally and on behalf of the USSR Armed Forces I send you and all Vietnamese servicemen our cordial congratulations on the 35th anniversary of the SRV's national holiday.

During the years that have elapsed since the victory of the August revolution and the formation of an independent state the Vietnamese people have achieved great successes in developing the national economy, science and culture with the fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Soviet servicemn, like all Soviet people, express firm confidence that the traditional relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our peoples and armies will continue to strengthen and develop unswervingly in the interests of peace and socialism.

On the day of the portentous anniversary we wish you, comrade minister, and all servicemen of the Vietnamese People's Army new successes in strengthening the SRV's defense capability.

With communist greetings

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense

MARTYNOV RECEIVES VIETNAMESE MINISTER OF SUPPLY TRAN SAM

LD171503 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Conversation"]

[Text] N.V. Martynov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gossnab, received Tran Sam, SRV minister of supply, 8 September and had a conversation with him.

LAOS, USSR SIGN PROTOCOL ON ECONOMIC PLAN COORDINATION

LD181455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Plan Coordination"]

[Text] A protocol on the results of the coordination of the state plans of the USSR and the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] for 1981-1985 was signed in Moscow 12 September. The protocol was signed by N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and by Ma Khaikhamphithoun, chairman of the LPDR National Planning Committee.

During the coordination of plans, guided by decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, the sides' proposals on the further development of economic cooperation between the USSR and the LPDR in 1981-1985 were examined, measures were outlined for the resolution of economic questions connected with ensuring the stable development of the LPDR national economy, and the main directions of the two countries' economic cooperation were agreed on for the coming 5-year period and, with regard to individual problems, for the longer term.

The sides agreed to impart a continuous nature to work on coordinating the state plans of the USSR and the LPDR.

Talks were held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and full mutual understanding characteristic of relations between the two countries.

RASHIDOV MEETS LAO LEADER PHOMVIHAN ON TASHKENT STOPOVER

LD181115 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 4 Sep 80 p 1

[UZTAG report: "Comrade K. Phomvihan in Tashkent"]

[Text] Comrade K. Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, who had been in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee for a holiday, made a stopover in Tashkent on his way home from Moscow.

In a warm and friendly conversation which took place, Comrade Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, told Comrade K. Phomvihan about the state of high labor and political activity in which the republic's working people are successfully implementing the decisions of the party's 25th congress and about the development of sectors of Uzbekistan's national economy, science and culture in the 10th 5-Year Plan. He stressed the huge significance of the speech by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the jubilee celebrations in Kazakhstan. The Uzbekistan working people, as indeed all Soviet people, fervently approve the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government and are preparing to greet the 26th CPSU Congress with new successes in all sectors of communist building.

At Tashkent airport, which was decorated with the state flags of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the USSR and the Uzbek SSR, K. Phomvihan was met and seen off by Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee; A.U. Salimov and I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, members of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee Bureau; M.T. Tursunov, deputy chairman of the Uzbek Council of Ministers and the republic's foreign minister; U. Umarov, first secretary of the Tashkent Gorkom; V.A. Kazimov, chairman of Tashkent Gorispolkom; and P.S. Temirkhodzhayev, deputy chief of an Uzbekistan CP Central Committee department.

PRAVDA CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON SITUATION IN POLAND

LD170854 Moscow TASS in English 0815 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 17 Sep, TASS--Oleg Losoto, PRAVDA's correspondent in Warsaw, writes about the fruitful process of settling and normalising the situation that is now taking place in Poland. "Making themselves felt are the socio-economic measures that are being taken by the Polish United Workers Party to overcome the difficulties that have arisen and to restore and strengthen the party's ties with the working class, with all working people. This is evidence by numerous facts, reported in the Polish press, about results in production achieved these days by work collectives in the Polish People's Republic."

The correspondent visited the Warsaw plant that manufactures TV sets. Stefan Cubek, first secretary of the plant's party committee, told the correspondent that communists, and there are more than 600 of them at the plant, the entire collective are working to fulfill the production programme with a feeling of responsibility and understanding of the existing complexities and the errors that were made in the socio-economic policy. The workers know that only selfless work will make it possible to take the country out of the present complex situation because one can distribute only what has already been produced. They support the decisions of the 6th plenary meeting of the PUWP Central Committee, the conclusions and proposals made in their speeches at it and also at meetings of party activists, in particular in Gdansk and Katowice, by the first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee Stanislaw Kania and other Polish leaders, and approve the government's decisions.

"I was at the party committee", Oleg Losoto writes, "when it was visited by foreman Zryszard Kuhta, a young man of 33, who is working at the plant since 1961. It was here that he joined the party. In fact, the foreman's biography is also the history of the enterprise with which his entire conscious life is associated".

"It was with interest and hope that people at our enterprise responded to the decisions of the party and government directed at normalising the situation in the country and ensuring a full functioning of the economic potential", Zryszard Kuhta said. "Workers are eagerly discussing current affairs, looking for untapped reserves, constructively criticising mistakes and shortcomings. From my point of view many, important questions raised by workers have found their timely solution in our collective. This, no doubt, has contributed to the creation of a normal atmosphere of work. There are, of course, also unsolved problems and they are being discussed at meetings."

"These days the party committee is a place where many people meet, where discussions and sometimes sharp conversations and meetings are being held. One of the visitors was Zenon Bendkowski, an engineer and manager of a production shop where TV sets are made. He just had a conversation with workers and decided to tell the secretary about the questions raised by them. The secretary and the engineer had a brief, business conversation, Bendkowski was in a hurry to return to his shop. The plant is working, all its production subdivisions are functioning precisely. Addressing the correspondent the engineer said: "You are from PRAVDA? Please convey our deep gratitude to our friends at the Rubin association in Moscow. Owing to cooperation with them we are fulfilling our production programme and this is very important in the present situation".

DEMICHEV RECEIVES BULGARIAN CULTURE DEPARTMENT LEADERS

LD182308 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, received a Bulgarian delegation consisting of Pisarev, first deputy chairman of the Committee for Culture of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and (Mechkov) deputy head of the Department of Art and Culture of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, in Moscow today. The further intensification and expansion of cultural co-operation between our countries were discussed during a conversation which took place in a warm and sincere atmosphere.

USTINOV GREETS BULGARIAN COUNTERPART ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

LD181145 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] To Army General Comrade D. Dzhurov, Bulgarian minister of national defense

Esteemed Comrade Minister:

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own account I send you and all Bulgarian servicemen combat greetings and cordial congratulations on the 36th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

It is pleasing to recognize that in the years since the victory of the revolution, thanks to the BCP's concern, Bulgaria has been transformed into a socialist state with a developed economy, science and culture. Together with the other socialist community countries it makes a fitting contribution to the cause of the struggle for peace and social progress.

On the national holiday I wish our Bulgarian brothers in arms new successes in combat and political training and in improving military skill in the interests of further strengthening the defense capability of their motherland and all the Warsaw Pact states.

With communist greetings,

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

BCP DAILY CARRIES SHCHERBITSKIY SPEECH IN SOFIA

AU120745 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Speech by Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, at a ceremony held on 6 September in Sofia, on the occasion of his being awarded the Georgi Dimitrov Order by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman]

[Text] Dear Comrade Zhivkov, dear comrades, permit me, to express my profound gratitude to the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the occasion of the great award presented to me--the order bearing the name of Georgi Dimitrov, the great son of the Bulgarian people, the outstanding revolutionary and internationalist.

I most sincerely thank you, dear Comrade Zhivkov, for your kind and sincere words about the CPSU, the Soviet people and also about my own work. The fact that I am awarded the Georgi Dimitrov Order means a high appreciation of my contribution which, to the best of my capacities, I am making for the comprehensive drawing closer together of our two fraternal peoples. Our relations, based on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism are truly deep and close.

As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev once stated, this is a valuable gift of history.

We have every reason to be proud of the fact that we not only preserved, but also enriched this gift of history.

The recently held traditional meeting in the Crimea between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Leonid Brezhnev was a convincing confirmation of this fact. The meeting once more proved that the policy of the CPSU and of the BCP aimed at comprehensive cooperation and the drawing closer together of our two countries and people is being consistently implemented in practical life.

We are well acquainted with the results of the work accomplished by the BCP, by the fraternal Bulgarian people in implementing the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and with their achievements in building a developed socialist society.

We are well aware of your country's beauties and of your people's talents and industriousness, we are well aware of the Bulgarian people's tremendous generosity of heart and of their fraternal feelings for the Soviet people.

We have every reason to state with pride that the cause to which Georgi Dimitrov and Vladimir Ilich Lenin devoted their lives is being confidently and worthily continued by Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Leonid Brezhnev, the leaders of our two parties and states, and who enjoy worldwide prestige. Precisely this fact represents a reliable guarantee that our friendship and unity will be consolidated and will continue to develop also in future.

Our countries, under the leadership of their parties, have made great progress. The stronger and the richer each of our two countries becomes, the more powerful becomes our entire socialist community, the more its international prestige grows and the firmer the positions of peace and socialism become.

Dear Comrade Todor Zhivkov, you have made a tremendous personal contribution to the development and consolidation of the sincere relations between our two parties and countries.

The communists and all Soviet people deeply respect you as an experienced leader of great prestige, as the leader of People's Bulgaria an outstanding figure in the communist movement, as well as a sincere and loyal friend of the Soviet people. All people in the USSR highly appreciate your indefatigable activities in consolidating the socialist community and in preserving peace throughout the world.

The Soviet Union and Bulgaria, together with the other fraternal countries declare themselves in a united front against the enemies of detente and against the subversive activities of the imperialists, as well as against their accomplices, they are indefatigably struggling for the triumph of the glorious principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalsim.

To us, communists who are loyal to the legacy of Lenin and Georgi Dimitrov, this is an honorable and highly responsible task, it is our most sacred duty and commitment, because a powerful, constructive force resides in this unity and cohesion between our two parties and peoples, in these relations of a new type, relations that are unprecedented in history.

In accepting today the high award of the People's Republic of Bulgarian, permit me to assure you, dear Comrade Todor Zhivkov, and all of you highly esteemed comrades present here, that the communists and all working people in the Soviet Ukraine will also in the future continue, without sparing any effort, to contribute to the consolidation of friendship and cooperation, as well to the comprehensive drawing closer together of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria.

I sincerely thank you once more, dear comrades and friends.

USTINOV VISITS POTSDAM CONFERENCE SITE DURING GDR VISIT

LD170943 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Sep 80 p 1

[TASS report: "Visit to the Cecilienhof"]

[Text] Berlin, 10 Sep--Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, who is in the GDR in connection with the "Comradeship in Arms 80" exercise now under way, has visited the Cecilienhof in Potsdam, where the Potsdam agreement was signed 35 years ago.

With him was Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief, Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; Army Gen A.I. Gribkov, chief of staff, Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; and Army Gen Ye. F. Ivanovskiy, commander in chief, Group of Soviet Forces in Germany.

STROUGAL, SKACHKOV DISCUSS NUCLEAR POWER COOPERATION

LD181209 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Ties Are Strengthening"]

[Text] L. Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Government, has received in Prague S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

During the meeting there was an examination of questions of intensifying economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, including cooperation in the sphere of constructing nuclear power stations and manufacturing nuclear power engineering equipment in the CSSR.

ROMANIAN MINISTER MEETS WITH ECONOMIC OFFICIALS

AU121905 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1759 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 12 Sep (AGERPRES)--Ion Avram, minister of machine-building industry, who paid a visit to the USSR, had talks with S. Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, B.F. Bratchenko, minister of coal industry, M.V. Yegorov, minister of shipbuilding, N.A. Maltsev, minister of oil industry, V.A. Kazakov, minister of aircraft industry, A.K. Antonov, minister of electrotechnical industry, V.N. Polyakov, minister of the automobile industry, K.I. Brekhov, minsiter of chemical and oil engineering.

Discussed were questions relating to the further development of cooperation and mutual deliveries between the Romanian machine-building industry and the Soviet partners. Both sides expressed the wish to expand and diversify exchanges, to intensify mutually advantageous collaboration in industry, technology and science.

Further Economic Discussions

AU081937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1808 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 8 Sep (AGERPRES)--Ion Avram, Romanian minister of machine-building industry, had talks on September 8 with K.F. Katushev, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman for the Soviet Union of the Romanian-Soviet Inter-Governmental Commission of Economic, Technical and Scientific Collaboration; I.H. Sivitsyn, minister of tractor and agricultural machinery industry and with I. P. Ryabov, first vice-chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR.

Questions were approached related to the development and diversification of the bilateral economic, technical and scientific collaboration, specialization and cooperation in machine-building in the 1981-1985 period.

ASSERTIVE U.S. ALLIES IN EUROPE QUESTION LEADERSHIP ROLE

LD181617 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 7 Sep 80 p 3

[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA international observer G. Dadyants article: "Between Worry and Fear"]

[Text] The course of the U.S. election campaign, as a result of which J. Carter has been nominated as Democratic Party candidate for the presidency and R. Reagan for the Republican Party, has caused confusion in Western Europe. If Carter, the British business circles' newspaper THE FINANCIAL TIMES wrote in this connection, worries Europeans, Reagan simply frightens them. "Speaking frankly, the choice between worry and fear is not an enviable one," America's New York DAILY NEWS comments on these sentiments in Western Europe.

It is no secret that Carter's leadership has been deeply disappointing to West European countries. Never before, the press admits, have relations between the United States and its allies been as bad as in the years of Carter's presidency. The White House foreign policy course aimed at stepping up the arms race and eliminating the achievements of detente does not enjoy the support of West European leaders. They have not supported Carter on such basic issues as the imposing of economic sanctions against the Soviet Union in connection with events in Afghanistan. In effect they refused to apply sanctions against Iran in the interests of the release of the American hostages. Radical differences exist between Western Europe and the United States on questions of a Near East settlement, economic policy, methods of combating inflation and the resolution of energy problems.

But Western Europe entertains no sympathies with Reagan either. Reagan's program, which calls for military superiority to be secured over the Soviet Union, promises Europe a costly new spiral in the arms race. His public statements indicate the possibility of attempts to eliminate the detente policy. Nobody shares his opinion that American military potential could become a means of resolving world problems. Even British Prime Minister M. Thatcher, well known for her anti-Sovietism, calls Reagan's position "oversimplified."

However, the essence of the matter is not the personal qualities of the U.S. presidential candidates from the main parties, or even the question of which of them will be the lesser evil for Europe. The essence of the matter is that America's adventurist policy in the international arena does not suit Western Europe at all, whoever may be implementing that policy--Carter or Reagan. As the New York DAILY NEWS rightly observed, the point is that West Europeans are increasingly striving to DISSOCIATE THEMSELVES FROM THE UNITED STATES [capitalized words published in boldface] and are unwilling to regard the American president--whoever he may be--as self-styled leader of the Western world.

According to a poll conducted recently by the Allensbach Public Opinion Institute, only 8 percent of West Germans think the United States is capable of playing a leadership role in the modern world.

Differences between the FRG and the United States, America's Baltimore SUN stresses, are not differences on a bilateral level, they relate above all to the sphere of international policy. West Germans, like the French, are agreed that Washington lacks a sensible strategy for conducting affairs with the Soviet Union and that the United States cannot cope with world economic problems, which will become the main problems of the eighties.

It is therefore no longer a question of "differences between allies," but of a gradually developing new situation in which America is opposed to Western Europe.

Of eourse, it is no accident that this opposition is manifested most clearly on questions relating to detente and to relations with the Soviet Union. American leaders, gambling on the exacerbation of their relations with the USSR, completely fail to reckon with the realities of European life, and in particular with the fact that West and East Europe have not only significantly improved their relations in the political sphere in the seventies, but are also closely linked economically. In the last 5 years the USSR's trade turnover with the FRG, Finland and Italy has increased 50 percent, with Britain--100 percent, and with France--200 percent. In 1979 trade turnover between the USSR and the FRG alone reached R4.2 billion. More than 1,800 West German firms are involved in cooperation with the USSR. Industrial and economic cooperation programs have been elaborated for the USSR and the FRG for 25 years, and for the USSR and France up to 1990.

As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed, speaking in Alma-Ata, recent contacts with many governments, including with the French president and the FRG chancellor, show convincingly that the need to maintain and deepen detente and peaceful international cooperation, the need to curb the arms race is recognized everywhere, including among U.S allies. Yet the United States counterposes to this need only dangerous new military-political doctrines like Presidential Directive 59, which are fraught with the danger of unleashing nuclear war.

The significance of the situation which has arisen, as Western observers note, now lies in the fact that the old, traditional East-West relations have ceased to exist--what is known as the "Euro-Atlantic triangle" has emerged, within which Western Europe itself establishes its relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. That is why if any American president tries to revive what former U.S. Secretary of State H. Kissinger called the "relatively simple bipolar world of the cold war," he will only increase the risk of confrontation not only with the Soviet Union, but with West European countries too.

Of course, there are still many storms ahead for the ship of European and international detente. But however, extremist the slogans now put forward by American presidential candidates and whatever illusions they may build for themselves as regards the U.S. "leading role," they will have to reckon with European reality. Otherwise it could ultimately be a question of not the isolation of the Soviet Union, which the White House dreams of, but the isolation of America in the modern civilized world.

ATLANTIC TREATY ASSOCIATION ASSEMBLY HOLDS SESSION

LD181039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 80 p 5

[TASS report: "'Hawks' 'Strategy: Atlantic Treaty Association Assembly Session"]

[Text] Lisbon, 4 September--The 26th Atlantic Treaty Association Assembly session has opened in the city of Funchal, the administrative center of Portugal's Madeira Archipelago.

More than 300 military-political strategists from 15 NATO countries will spend 4 days drawing up new plans for an arms buildup under the pretext of the mythical "Soviet threat." A military report prepared by the Belgian "hawk" Gen R. Close is being submitted for discussion by the session participants.

It contains, in particular, a proposal to create in West Europe its own "quick deployment force" consisting of contingents from the FRG, Britain, France, Benelux, Italy and Portugal. As L'HUMANITE has reported, the purpose of this force is to "ensure the defense of installations of vital importance to the West" without U.S. assistance and to intervene where there are forces opposed to NATO strategy, including outside NATO's zone of action.

The military report also speaks of the need to improve cooperation among the armed forces of West European countries for the more efficient implementation of NATO strategy.

An important place at the session will be allocated to a discussion of specific measures to step up Portugal's activities within NATO. In the opinion of American and NATO leaders, "this country's exceptionally important strategic position" has long been out of line with the level of equipment of its armed forces and the relatively modest role which it has played in recent years within the framework of the North Atlantic alliance.

The United States and NATO have recently been paying special attention to the militarization of the Azores-Portuguese territory located 1,000 km west of Lisbon.

START OF NATO EXERCISES IN NORWAY NOTED

LD181448 Moscow TASS in English 1432 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Oslo, 18 Sep, TASS--Norway's territory today became the theatre of operations of armed forces within the framework of military exercises, held by the North Atlantic bloc. Never before such large NATO exercises were held in Norway, the press points out. 170 ships, 400 planes, 60,000 servicemen are involved in operations in the Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea and Norway; 2,500 British troops, who were joined today by military units from seven NATO countries are already carrying out exercises in Norway's fjords and highland areas. Aircraft-carrier Nimitz left the United States on September 10 to participate in the exercises.

Norway is only one of the sections of NATO "Autumn Forge 80" exercises, involving about 350,000 officers and men.

NATO COUNTRIES RELUCTANT TO BOOST MILITARY SPENDING

LD181051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] Washington, 4 September (TASS)--Citing Defense Department sources, AP reports that Pentagon chief H. Brown recently sent Danish Defense Minister P. Sogaard two messages demanding "in strongly-worded terms" a 3-percent annual increase in real appropriations for military purposes. The shout from Washington came shortly after the Danish Government announced that it does not intend to undertake additional military expenditure.

Denmark's reluctance to follow the American arms race policy also especially irritated Washington because the Belgian, Greek, Portuguese and Turkish governments had previously announced their refusal to increase their military budgets. Carter's administration fears that other NATO members might follow those countries' example.

BANI-SADR REMARKS ON IRANIAN-IRAQ BORDER SITUATION CITED

LD181938 Moscow TASS in English 1756 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Paris, 18 Sep, TASS--Iranian President Bani-Sadr told a FRANCE PRESSE AGENCY correspondent in Tehran that Iraqi's military preparations make one think of their plans to capture Khuzestan Province which accounts for 90 percent of Iran's oil resources. He said that the point at issue so far is a border conflict. Operations are limited to the provinces of Ilam and Kermanshah. "It is highly probable, however, that the conflict will develop into a virtual war."

Bani-Sadr, who returned from a three-day trip to the front, explained that Iraqi troops captured so far "only a few gendarmerie posts." He admitted that Iran did not fulfill the 1975 treaty which provided for a return of some territories to Iraq.

Radio Tehran announced that as a result of the artillery bombardment yesterday of the city of Qasr-e Shirian from the Iraqi side two residents were killed and 80 wounded. 11 soldiers have been wounded in the past 24 hours in hostilities with Iraqi troops. According to information of the military command, transmitted over the radio, Iran lost in the whole period of the latest border conflict one "Phantom" fighter bomber, one helicopter and several tanks.

BEHESHTI REMARKS ON MAJLIS DELIBERATIONS ON HOSTAGES REPORTED

LD181650 Moscow TASS in English 1639 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 18 Sep, TASS--Imam Khomeyni has determined conditions for deciding the destiny of American hostages, and now the Majlis will have only to hammer out the details of these conditions, Ayatollah Beheshti, leader of the Party of the Islamic Republic, told a press conference here.

The time factor, he said, is of no special significance to us. The main thing is to attain our goal, which is the condemnation of the hegemonic and imperialist policy of the United States and its allies. The documents, which were discovered in the seized U.S. Embassy, Beheshti stressed, are evidence of the fact that U.S. Embassy officials had gone in their activity beyond limits of diplomatic duties.

Touching upon the work of a special parliamentary commission, which is to decide the further destiny of the hostages the leader of the Party of the Islamic Republic pointed out that the results of its work will be turned over for examination to the Majlis.

MURAVYOV COMMENTS ON ISRAELI VIOLATION OF UN PRINCIPLES

LD182300 Moscow TASS in English 1851 GMT 18 Sep 80

["Tel Aviv's Policy Is a Challenge to the International Community"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Sep, TASS--TASS commentator Vyacheslav Muravyov writes: How long will the world body put up with the fact that Israel, which is its member, systematically violates the basic UN principles? An overwhelming majority of Arab countries which are indignant at Tel Aviv's brazen annexionist policy ask this question. These sentiments are indicated, in particular, by the statement by Prince Sau'd al-Faysal, Saudi minister of foreign affairs, at the OPEC session in Vienna. "Saudi Arabia," he said, "will undoubtedly vote for the expulsion of Israel from the UNO if voting on this such question is to be held at the General Assembly's session." The minister emphasized that Tel Aviv should feel the consequences of its actions.

However, the Israeli Zionists, judging by everything, consider that they will be able to continue ignoring the international community's demands. On Wednesday Israeli artillery shelled the Lebanese town of Tyre, as a result of which innocent civilians lost their lives. At dawn today the Israeli military tried to stage an amphibious landing on the Lebanese coast.

The Tel Aviv strategists impudently disregard the UN against sovereign Lebanon, and for an end to the policy of annexation of the occupied Arab land. No less outrageous is also the fact that the Zionists, in defiance of the UN resolutions, continue pursuing the policy of genocide against the indigenous population of the occupied territories.

The Israeli ruling circles' impudence is explained by the fact that they are sure of full and unreserved support on the part of Washington. Here is the latest example: Scarcely had the world press reported that the Arab countries at the United Nations Organization intend to raise the question of the expulsion of Israel from the world body than the U.S. Secretary of State Muskie hurried to assure the Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir that the USA would use all its influence to prevent that.

In 1974 the international community secured a ban on the participation of representatives of the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa, which systematically violates the basic UN principles, in the work of the UN General Assembly. The Tel Aviv strategists, who pursue in the region the policy which fully contradicts the UN goals, should, too remember that.

SYRIAN PRIME MINISTER SCORES U.S. ZIONISM, PRAISES USSR

LD181540 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Damascus, 18 Sep, TASS--Syria's principled stand on Middle East settlement has been reaffirmed by that country's Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm. Our country, he said, addressing a mammoth meeting in the town of Dayr az-Zawr, will give a resolute rebuff to capitulatory policies, whoever may try to force them on the Arabs--either America, Western Europe or reactionary regimes. The merger of Syria and Libya into one state, Al-Kasm stressed, will be an important factor in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

The Syrian prime minister spoke highly of the Soviet Union's foreign policy, and strongly criticized some reactionary Arab regimes which are trying to put the USA and the USSR on a level with each other. The United States is not only an enemy of the Arabs and Islam, it is also an enemy of freedom and progress, said Al-Kasm.

ALL-ARAB CONGRESS SUPPORTS SYRIAN-LIBYAN UNITY

LD181534 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Damascus, 18 Sep, TASS--A session of the standing Secretariat of the All-Arab People's Congress has ended here. In the course of three days representatives of national-liberation movements, progressive parties and organisations of Arab countries discussed the question of the role of the popular masses in the cause of supporting the unity between Syria and Libya.

The concluding document of the session stresses that the unification of the two states is an important achievement of the Arab popular masses which want to overcome the disunity imposed on them by colonialism. The Syrian-Libyan unity is called upon to play a positive role in supporting the Palestinian people's struggle against Israel's criminal policy in the occupied territories, against the behind-the-screen talks on the so-called "administrative autonomy" for residents of the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip, for the satisfaction of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to self-determination and the creation of its own independent state.

The unity between Libya and Syria, the document says, will facilitate the strengthening of the alliance with the national-patriotic forces of Lebanon which together with the Palestinian resistance movement are conducting a struggle against the Israeli aggression. The unification of the two countries, which belong to the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation, will make it possible to raise to a new level their friendly relations with countries of socialism, first of all with the Soviet Union, with all forces of progress in the world.

The session of the standing Secretariat of the All-Arab People's Congress outlined concrete measures directed at supporting Syrian-Libyan unity. It is intended to hold demonstrations of solidarity in various Arab countries, to publish booklets and posters disseminating the idea of unity.

SOVIET-ALGERIAN AGRICULTURAL PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD181730 Moscow TASS in English 1623 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Algiers, 18 Sep, TASS--The Algerian-Soviet talks ended here in the signing of a protocol on cooperation in the field of agriculture. Agreement has been reached to the effect that the Soviet Union will give scientific and technical assistance to Algeria in the implementation of a number of agricultural projects. Thus, in particular, Soviet experts are to take part in geobotanic exploration in Algeria's steppe zone, which covers an area of 18 million hectares.

Soviet organizations will also give scientific-technical assistance in the intensification of farming and training of personnel.

The local press repeatedly stressed that Soviet-Algerian cooperation plays an important role in the implementation of socio-economic transformations in Algeria.

ETHIOPIAN REACTION TO U.S.-SOMALI BASE AGREEMENT CITED

LD181549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 80 p 4

[TASS reports: "Ethiopian Government Statement"]

[Excerpt] Addis Ababa, 31 Aug--The deal between the United States and Somalia to set up U.S. military bases on Somali territory is encouraging Mogadishu to step up its aggressive actions and to put into practice its expansionist policy. It thereby presents a direct threat to the freedom, unity and very existence of Ethiopia. This is mentioned in a special statement circulated here following an extraordinary session of socialist Ethiopia's Council of Ministers.

The session analyzed the general state of affairs in the Horn of Africa and the consequences of the U.S.-Somali pact for Ethiopia's freedom and national sovereignty and for the defense of the people's masses' revolutionary gains and the state borders.

Ethiopia's Council of Ministers condemned most decisively the agreement to allocate Somali territory for U.S. military bases intended for the deployment of the "rapid-deployment forces," and approved a decision to take appropriate measures.

The statement indicates, in particular, that imperialism has recently been systematically intensifying its military presence in the Red Sea and Persian Gulf, which is contrary to the repeated calls of the United Nations, the OAU and the nonaligned movement on turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone.

When in 1977 the Somali regime began armed intervention against Ethiopia, the document stresses, the United States encouraged these actions by all means, supplying Mogadishu with weapons directly or via a third country. Recently the U.S. Government, by replenishing Somalia's military arsenal with new hardware, again incited it to aggression in the Ogaden and in the region of Uardere City.

For its part, revolutionary Ethiopia has been making fruitful efforts to establish peaceful relations with its neighbors. However, U.S. imperialism's decision to set up military bases in Somalia demonstrated that it is striving to hinder Ethiopia's successes and is preparing to launch aggression against it from a new bridgehead.

Addis Ababa, 31 Aug--Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of Ethiopia's Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC], has sent a message to U.S. President J. Carter concerning the recently concluded U.S.-Somali agreement on establishing U.S. military bases on Somali territory, the ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY (ENA) reported today.

The setting up of U.S. military bases in Berbera and other Somali cities, Mengistu Haile Mariam stressed, is a direct threat to Ethiopia's unity and freedom and serves as a destabilizing factor for the cause of peace and security in the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean.

Having explained in detail the entire danger of the situation which is emerging, the Ethiopian leader demanded that the Carter administration review the decisions which have been taken.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS ETHIOPIAN ANNIVERSARY

LD180951 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 80 p 4

[TASS report: "To Mark Anniversary"]

[Text] A meeting of representatives of the Soviet public to mark the sixth anniversary of the national democratic revolution in Ethiopia was held in Moscow on 11 September. The speeches stressed that Ethiopia's efforts aimed at building a new society of a socialist character and its initiatives designed to make the Horn of Africa a region of peace and stability are fully supported by the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries.

Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, socialist Ethiopia's foreign minister and member of the Central Committee of the Commission to Organize the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia; (Nesibu Taye), Ethiopia's ambassador to the USSR, and other Ethiopian comrades noted that friendship and cooperation between the two states is strengthening each year. They spoke of the Ethiopian people's sentiments of profound gratitude to the CPSU, the USSR Government and to all Soviet people for their internationalist support for the Ethiopian revolution's cause and for their assistance in developing Ethiopia's economy.

SERBIN EXAMINES CHANGES IN ETHIOPIAN ECONOMY

LD181525 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 12 September 1980 carries on page 4 a 1,500-word Addis-Ababa dispatch dated September and entitled "The Republic's Working Hands" by correspondent A. Serbin. Serbin concentrates on the changes in Ethiopia since its revolution in 1974, and describes how the system of awarding the honorary title of "starred worker" to outstanding workers has helped increase output, "organize and discipline labor and improve work quality." Serbin quotes individual workers and a "plant director" who express views on the "many changes" in the Ethiopian economy on "the eve" of the sixth anniversary of the revolution.

USSR, UGANDA SIGN PRESS AGENCY COOPERATION ACCORD

LD182310 Moscow TASS in English 2027 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Kampala, 18 Sep, TASS--An agreement has today been signed between the news agency of the Soviet Union (TASS), and the UGANDA NEWS AGENCY (UNA), on cooperation in the field of exchange of services.

Under the agreement, TASS will, in particular, provide UNA with technical equipment for the reception of TASS services. Each of the sides retains the right to select at its discretion the services of the other side for publication in the press, on radio and television.

Addressing the signing ceremony, Uganda's Information and Radio Broadcasting Minister David Anyoti expressed gratitude to the Soviet side for the equipment and information provided and stressed that they would be used for perfecting Uganda's news services. He pointed out that the signed agreement is of a mutually-beneficial character.

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS ENGLISH-LANGUAGE GROMYKO ANTHOLOGY

LD181001 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Sep 80 p 5

[N. Kapchenko book review: "Policy of Peace and Cooperation"]

[Text] The victory of the socialist revolution in Russia and the birth of the world's first socialist state not only marked a radical turn in mankind's history, but also opened up a new era in the development of international relations. The Soviet state's foreign policy became one of the most important instruments in the struggle for peace and international cooperation, for freedom and the peoples' independence. Present at the birth of our country's foreign policy was V.I. Lenin, who formulated the fundamental principles of that policy, defined its most important long-term goals and directions and exercised direct practical leadership over the activity of Soviet diplomacy. This really invaluable Leninist legacy of scientific theory and practice serves as a source of strength and a reliable clue for the party and the Soviet state in the struggle to create the most favorable external conditions for building communism.

The collection of articles and speeches by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, published in an English-language edition by the Progress Publishing House clearly reveals the vitality and greatness of Leninist ideas on peace and international cooperation [Footnote], (A.A. Gromyko. V.I. Lenin and the Peace-Loving Foreign Policy of the Soviet Union [V.I. Lenin I Mirolyubivaya Vneshnyaya Politika Sovetskogo Soyuza]. Articles and speeches, 1944-1980. In English. Moscow, "Progress," 1980).

The materials published in the collection embrace more than 35 years of the history of Soviet foreign policy, right up to the present day. They reflect the extremely complex, sometimes highly contradictory development of international relations during that segment of time. They provide an opportunity to see clearly the profoundly principled nature and the organic continuity of the Soviet Union's foreign policy. This continuity arises from the class nature of Soviet foreign policy, the unchanging nature of the principles it is based on and loyalty to Lenin's precepts. "The strength of Soviet foreign policy's influence on the course of international affairs lies in its charge of Leninist ideas, which express the objective laws of historical development," A.A. Gromyko stresses.

The articles and speeches included in the collection reveal the Soviet state's multi-faceted activity aimed at resolving cardinal problems in international life. They show how the party and its Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, headed by L.I. Brezhnev, exercise leadership over Soviet foreign policy, creatively developing Leninist ideas. The decisions of CPSU congresses and CPSU Central Committee plenums and the speeches of L.I. Brezhnev and other party and state leaders define the main strategic orientations of the Soviet Union's foreign policy activity in the international arena. A particularly fruitful time in the cause of realizing the Soviet State's foreign policy goals was the last decade, when it proved possible to achieve substantial positive changes in the world atmosphere. During that period the positions of forces coming out in favor of peace and international cooperation strengthened considerably, which made it possible to resolve or begin resolving many urgent problems.

At the same time--and this is clearly reflected in the collection--the process of improvement of the international situation is taking place in a constant struggle, in which two diametrically opposed trends in world policy clash: the line of the socialist countries and other peace-loving forces aimed at establishing firmly in the practice of international relations the principles of peaceful coexistence, and the line of the most belligerent, aggressive circles of imperialist states, which are striving to revive the "cold war" spirit, bury detente and eliminate the positive achievements of recent years. The confrontation between these two trends leaves its imprint on the whole course of world events.

A.A. Gromyoko's articles and speeches reflect the spirit of historical optimism which is an organic part of Soviet foreign policy. It is particularly important to stress this now, when certain circles in the West, in alliance with the Chinese hegemonists, have embarked on the path of complicating the international situation. As is clear from the materials in the collection, more than once our country has come up against attempts by the enemies of peace and socialism to halt the progressive course of history. These attempts have always ended in failure. They are all the more unsuccessful now that the forces of socialism and its potential for curbing the militarist impulses of imperialist circles have increased immeasurably.

Soviet foreign policy is based on the scientific foundations of Marxist-Leninist teaching and is built in complete accordance with the requirements of social progress. Distinquished by its realistic approach to all international problems, it is of a businesslike and constructive nature, which offers the possibility, in conditions of coexistence between states with different social systems, of finding acceptable solutions to even the most complex questions touching on states' vital interests. Certain bilateral and multilateral treaties and agreements, concluded during the last decade, which are given an all-round, principled assessment in the collection, indicate that relations between countries with different social systems can develop and deepen in the interests of all mankind.

A.A. Gromyko's articles and speeches published in the collection reveal and illuminate both the practical activity of Soviet diplomacy in the international arena and the scientific, theoretical bases of Soviet foreign policy, its innovative nature and its revolutionary transformational role. On reading the materials in the collection you clearly sense the indestructible unity of word and deed, the organic fusion of the theory and practice of Soviet foreign policy. Unique in its scope and wealth of accumulated experience, the practice of the Soviet Union's foreign policy serves as the basis for the profound scientific generalizations and conclusions which our party arrives at in exercising leadership over the country's foreign policy activity. Questions of foreign policy and international relations have always been at the center of the attention of the party and its leading organs, as was again confirmed by the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum.

The well-known Leninist tenet on the inextricable linkage between domestic and foreign policy and the common class basis and causality of domestic and foreign policy is daily confirmed by life. The Soviet people's successes in building communism, the growth in our country's economic, scientific, technical and defense might, the strengthening of the sociopolicial unity of Soviet society, the consolidation of cohesion and the expansion of all-round cooperation among the fraternal socialist countries and their deepening collaboration in the sphere of international relations are the basis of the effectiveness of socialist foreign policy. This fundamentally important feature of the Soviet state's foreign policy is convincingly revealed in the materials in the collection.

It devotes special attention to problems associated with the Soviet Union's struggle to curb the arms race which is developing the world, taking on increasing dangerous scale and forms and drawing more and more states into its orbit. Many speeches by the USSR foreign minister at various international forums, including the United Nations, reveal the true causes of the arms race and name the circles which have an interest in it and which bear the responsibility for its continuation.

On disarmament questions, as on other vital international questions, the Soviet Union occupies a consistent and principled position. It has put forward an all-embracing program for resolving the problem of disarmament and limiting the arms race, for whose implementation our country wages a tireless struggle. It is no accident that the peoples of the world pin their hopes for the resolution of this, the central problem of today, on our country and its concrete proposals. The Soviet state makes every effort to advance its resolution and consolidate what has been achieved in past years. But real achievements in this matter depend not only on the efforts of the Soviet Union and its allies, but above all on the Western partners in the talks.

As experience has shown, if it is a question of a real desire to solve problems associated with curbing the arms race, the Soviet Union has always displayed a realistic and constructive approach. This is indicated by the recent proposals put forward by our country concerning medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe, which could form a good basis for the resolution of a problem of such importance not only for Europe, but for the whole world.

The materials in the collection deal with an extremely wide range of questions associated with the Soviet Union's foreign policy: There are the problems of the national liberation movement, our country's support for the liberated countries' struggle to strengthen their independence, the development of bilateral relations with capitalist countries, international legal guarantees of European security, the activity of international organizations, the struggle against the Beijing leadership's hegemonist policy and many other problems. The Soviet Union's approach to all these problems invariably expresses the main line of Soviet foreign policy--the struggle to preserve and consolidate peace in the world. It is from the viewpoint of resolving this task that our country builds its foreign policy activity, guided by immortal Leninist ideas.

REPUBLIC GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS REPLACED

LD181611 [Editorial Report] The following government appointments have been reported in recent editions of Russian-language Soviet republican newspapers:

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA on 5 September front-pages a 4 September Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium decree appointing Manura Mergaliyevna Akhmetova Kazakh minister of social security and also carries on page 4 an unattributed "Diary" report on the release of her predecessor, Zaure Sadvakasovna Omarova, "in connection with her retirement on pension."

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY on 10 September front-pages a 9 September Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet Presidium decree appointing Nazim Sadykh Ogly Ibragimov chairman of the Azerbaijan State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade and also carries on page 4 an unattributed "Diary" report on the release of his predecessor, M.A. Allakhverdiyev, "for serious shortcomings in work."

ROLE OF PRICE FIXING IN MANAGING THE ECONOMY EXAMINED

LD181101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 80 pp 2-3

[Article by Doctor of Economic Sciences Prof A. Deryabin under the rubric "Questions of Theory": "Prices and Social Production Efficiency"]

[Text] Cost levers and stimuli are important instruments in the planned management of the socialist economy. A leading place among them belongs, by right, to prices. Improving the pricing system is a necessary condition for increasing social production efficiency and a priority task on whose solution the implementation of plans for the 11th 5-Year Plan period depends to a great extent

1.

There is no counting the number of lances that have been broken in scientific disputes in resolving the theoretical problems of price fixing. Nonetheless it is practical problems associated with day-to-day realities that stand out with the greatest urgency here. That is why a clear idea of what prices are based on, what laws operate on the processes of the formation and movement of prices, what is expressed by prices, "those loving looks which goods cast at money" (K. Marx)--all this becomes information vitally necessary to the broadest masses of the working people.

The interrelationship between prices and people's direct economic interests dates from the moment when the commodity-money relationship was born, from the depths of time. This interrelationship is maintained in the new, socialist conditions. Thus the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) Central Committee February (1927) Plenum noted in a resolution: "All the Soviet state's main economic, and therefore political, problems intersect in the problem of prices."

Today, of course, by no means all the problems which exist are as directly linked with the prices problem as in those distant years, although one cannot fail to see that this tenet retains some topicality in our day too. But it is important to note something else: The resolution referred to did not simply note the relationship between prices and other burning problems of the Soviet state. It outlined measures to strengthen the influence of prices on the production development rate and to change price levels and correlations in this connection. Thus in the very first stage of socialist building the objective need for control of price movements was clearly manifested.

This in its turn required study of the nature of prices in the conditions of the new social system. After all, price controls, even within the most modest limits, can only be implemented if certain changes take place in the very basis of prices, in the sources of price formation. It was impossible to take the prices which had emerged spontaneously before, and start controlling their movement. At best it was only possible to try to take those prices into account to some extent.

Certain changes in the economic nature and conditions of price fixing began, as V. I. Lenin noted, in the epoch of monopoly capital, which left its imprint on the nature of commodity production. But these changes only acquire fundamental significance in socialist conditions. Public ownership of the means of production, which became established after the victory of the October Revolution, opened up a broad path for direct relationships in production, causing an increasing narrowing of the sphere of cost relationships expressed through money. Plants and factories, land and mineral wealth, the labor force and so forth disappeared from the sphere of buying and selling.

The widely known tenet that price is the monetary expression of value acquired new significance. In the conditions of public ownership, price began to express not only value. The law of value operates here as part of the system of other laws under the decisive influence above all of the basic economic law of socialism, and also the law of planning. Production in accordance with a unified national economic plan means that society consciously and in accordance with the main aim of production--the steady improvement of the working people's well-being--distributes social labor and output produced among spheres, sectors and other sections of the national economy. But such distribution is only possible if planned norms for labor expenditure are established beforehand. These expenditure norms, which reflect socially necessary working time and the social requirement for a given product, also act as the basis for establishing prices, which are essentially transformed into a planning norm.

This is only a very general picture of the formation and operation of prices in socialist conditions. New substantial elements appear--for instance, you only have to note the ability of different types of output to satisfy one and the same demand or the possibility of using one type of output to satisfy different demands. Thus oil, natural gas and coal are interchangeable to a certain extent in the thermal electric power industry. At the same time each of these types of fuel is also used as a raw material in the chemical and metallurgical industries, in municipal and domestic services and so forth. And no special proof is required that efficiency in the utilization of oil, gas and coal in each specific instance will be different, depending not only on where and with what outlay these types of fuel are extracted, but also on which and for what purposes they are utilized.

Consequently the task arises of distributing available oil, gas and coal resources among the various spheres of the national economy in such a way as to obtain the maximum useful effect on a society-wide scale. To this end it is necessary for all fuel consumers to have an economic interest in utilizing precisely the type of fuel that should be used in the particular case not only from the consumer's viewpoint but also on the basis of public interests. This task can only be resolved on the condition that prices reflect relatively fully society's demand for a particular product, its consumer properties, its quality and so forth. This applies to all means of production and consumer goods. And the more accurate this relationship is, the more substantial will be the stimulating effect of prices on increasing the efficiency of social production.

2.

In the sphere of price fixing in recent years many questions of the relationship between prices and other economic instruments of management and of the use of prices to stimulate the introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress into production and the saving of physical resources and to improve environmental conservation have been resolved, as well as a series of methodological problems in price planning.

But during the same period new demands on prices have arisen, first and foremost on price-fixing theory, which unfortunately is still largely built in terms of the commodity economy. These demands, in brief, amount to the strengthening of the influence of prices on the resolution of important economic and social problems of developed socialism.

The existing methods by which prices are established still do not adequately reflect the social effect and social significance of the product. The complexity of the problem lies in the fact that in most cases this effect is not subject to ordinary accounting in rubles. This applies first and foremost to consumer goods, where, unlike the means of production, it is sometimes impossible to calculate the purely economic effect.

Price-fixing practice, on coming up against such questions, seeks and sometimes finds very successful solutions. Thus one feature of price fixing today is the expansion of the scale and improvement of normative methods of fixing prices. Now, in establishing prices for output from many sectors of industry, the conventional calculations of the prime cost of output at individual enterprises are no longer used; sector normatives for expenditure and net income are used instead. These normatives are calculated as if all the sector's output were manufactured in identical production conditions--the most typical conditions.

Normative price fixing prevents the situation arising where a relatively simple article produced, for instance, at a technically backward enterprise can have a higher price than a complex or better quality article produced by an advanced enterprise. Formerly such situations arose relatively frequently. Thus in the chemical industry at one time prices for certain semifinished products were higher than the prices for the finished products produced from those semifinished products.

So-called parametric methods are beginning to be used increasingly widely in price-fixing practice. With the use of these methods the levels and correlations of prices are established with a degree of independence on the changing consumer properties (parameters) and quality of the product.

The resolution adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers on improving the economic machinery envisages measures to step up the stimulating effect of prices on increasing the production of high efficiency output and systematically renewing the production mix. In particular it has been decided to establish an incentive allowance on wholesale prices for a new product of a quality corresponding to the best Soviet and foreign models. There are particular incentives for the production of new products whose manufacture is based on developments classified as discoveries or inventions.

The establishment of a close relationship between the extent of profit and profitability and the size of material incentive funds means that the workers of associations and enterprises have a direct interest in increasing profits. But the emergence of such an interest cannot always be described as purely positive. In cases where the increase in profit is the result of an improvement in product quality or an expansion in product mix, there can be no doubt about the question of receiving a larger material incentive. But it must be seen that sometimes the producers of products seek to increase profits by means of establishing higher prices for their products and revealing an interest in increasing prices. Consumer enterprises are essentially indifferent to this--in general the increase in prices to them is almost automatically compensated for by the state.

In discussing the possibility of using prices to stimulate increased efficiency of social production, we must not lose wight of the fact that the price does not cease to be a monetary expression of value. That is why in certain conditions it can display its negative aspects: promoting increased outlay, giving economic managers an interest in producing output more simply and selling it at a higher price, restraining the increase in production and so forth. This trend has become noticeable in recent years, when manufacturing enterprises have sought to obtain a very substantial price increase for an insignificant improvement in the consumer properties of products. And sometimes, contrary to party and state policy in the price fixing sphere, unfortunately they succeed in doing so not only as regards the means of production, but also as regards consumer goods. That is, the price sometimes turns out to give a misleadingly good impression.

There are numerous examples to indicate that this does happen. Here is one. The Kharkovskiy turbine plant created an excellent powerful turbine. But it tried to establish an excessively high wholesale price for it--more than R20 million more than it should have been from all the calculations. The ministry actively helped to "push through" such a price. Was the establishment of such a price advantageous to the enterprise? Certainly, it immediately improved its economic indicators. [paragraph continues]

And to the ministry? Yes--it became easier to fulfill the plan in terms of value. But such a price was certainly not advantageous to society. And not only because it would be more than double the level of socially necessary expenditure. Its operation would lead to a sharp fall in the economic efficiency of a fundamentally new progressive direction in the power industry.

This example shows that in the use of prices in national economic management it is necessary to exercise the strictest state control over price fixing and effective centralized leadership over price formation.

3.

As already noted, in the conditions of the socialist economy there is a planned normative for socially necessary labor expenditure. This precludes arbitrary price level fixing. In controlling the movement of prices it is necessary to give thorough consideration to the change in the objective conditions of the application of labor.

But as is known, these conditions do not remain constant. Thus at present a rapid increase is taking place in the proportion of fuel and raw materials extraction accounted for by eastern and northern regions of the country. In many cases this is accompanied by an increase in expenditure not covered by the savings obtained from the utilization of new, sophisticated machinery there. Expenditure on transporting extracted and processed products is increased sharply. For instance, the cost of natural gas at the place of consumption is several times higher than at the point of extraction. At the same time the level of expenditure is also increasing in regions opened up earlier because of the deterioration in extraction conditions and the transition to the working of less rich deposits. Of course, all this must be taken into account in establishing prices.

At the same time there are also favorable trends in the dynamics of expenditure. Thus the utilization of the achievements of scientific and technical progress makes it possible to reduce expenditure in the processing sectors of industry, and particularly rapidly in machine building and metalworking. This creates the preconditions for reducing wholesale prices.

Therefore the use of prices to stimulate increased efficiency of social production requires their regular revision. Unchanging, stagnating prices can lead to the situation where they begin to reflect yesterday, with its production conditions. But relatively frequent changes are also undesirable here. That leads to difficulties in coordinating plan targets with the new financial conditions of work by associations and enterprises which emerge as a result of changing prices. That is why the principle of not changing wholesale prices throughout the 5-year plan has now been established. Optimum price stability is thereby ensured.

The significance of such stability lies not only in the fact that stable economic conditions are created for associations and enterprises. Constant wholesale prices throughout the 5-year period ensure the introduction of various long-term normatives, first and foremost of normatives for labor renumeration and material incentives.

The CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum set the task of implementing major progressive changes in the structure and proportions of the economy in the 11th 5-Year Plan, improving the sectorial and territorial ties already established and developing at an accelerated rate those sectors of production where the greatest, most rapid effect can be achieved for the minimum expenditure. It has become a matter of state necessity to sharply improve the utilization of energy resources, ferrous and nonferrous metals, the chemicals industry products and other materials. Prices must play a significant role in resolving these tasks.

Our economic practice provides more and more examples of the active influence of prices on further improving social production efficiency. Thus substantial changes are being introduced into the system of prices for coal so as to ensure that they reflect more fully indicators of the quality of various varieties of coal, stimulate their enrichment and encourage the extraction and consumption of the cheap coals of the Kansko-Achinskoye and the Ekibastuzskoye deposits. Price correlations for fuel oil, gas and coal will be better substantiated. The stimulating role of tariffs in the economic utilization of electricity and thermal power is being substantially strengthened. Prices for ferrous metallurgy products are intended to more actively encourage the production of economical and progressive types of rolled metal. The main problem being resolved in ferrous metallurgy is the creation of an interest in the fuller extraction of useful minerals contained in ore. Timber prices must not only stimulate the careful utilization of the forests, but also compensate for all the state's expenditure on forest restoration work and forestry. Equally important tasks are being resolved in improving prices for output from other sectors of industry.

Fuel and raw-material requirements demand a certain increase in wholesale prices for these resources. It is known that the almost constantly experienced shortage of many types of raw materials, semifinished materials, fuel, energy and so forth is caused not only and not even mainly by insufficient production, but more by their nonrational utilization. This largely explains the fact that from the viewpoint of the individual consumer's interests losses in the transportation, storage and processing of raw material, fuel and materials are less than the additional expenditure which would arise in utilizing them better.

Improving price fixing and establishing prices which fully reflect the public demand for a particular product and the expenditure norms for its production give society an effective instrument for the scientific management of the economy of mature socialism and for further increasing the efficiency of social production.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 18 SEP

LD190118 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 18 September. Times of the broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Despite difficult weather conditions, farmers in Orenburgskaya Oblast have almost completed the harvest. More than 2.5 million tons of grain have been stored already. (1500 GMT)

Sowing of winter grain crops is underway in Krasnordarskiy Kray. About 2 million hectares are to be sown in this kray. (1800 GMT)

PROBLEMS OF AUTUMN FARMWORK DISCUSSED

LD181704 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Problems of speeding up autumn farmwork were examined today at the meeting of the All-Union Operational Headquarters of Material and Technical Support for the Countryside. The majority of industrial enterprises have successfully carried out the deliveries of new machinery and spares for the 1980 harvesting campaign. At the same time, thousands of new grain combine harvesters were unable to take part in the harvest through the fault of the Tula works management, which has held up the supply of reapers [zhatka] forming part of the combine harvester sets. Criticisms have been leveled also at the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy of the Ukraine, the enterprises of which have failed to produce rolled steel for the manufacture of new machinery and spare parts for agriculture. The deputy minister of the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry, Parfenov, reported that, due to the erratic supply of railway tankers, hundreds of thousands of tons of gas and diesel fuel have accumulated at the enterprises administered by his department, although both these types of fuel are so badly needed at present to fuel tractors, combine harvesters and motor vehicles. On all these issues the operational headquarters adopted urgent measures. In particular it has sent a request to the Ministry of Transport to speed up the supply of rolling stock in order to ensure the delivery of industrial products to agriculture.

WEAHTER, HARVESTING, CROP GROWING CONDITIONS REPORTED

LD180849 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Sep 80 p 1

[Agrometeorologist A. Grishin's "USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports": "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] During the first 10 days of September the weather was moderately warm and dry in Moldavia, most of the Ukraine, north Belorussia, Latvia, the Central-Chernozem oblasts and most of the North Caucasus Region. It was 2-4 degrees colder than usual in the northern part of the Central Region and in the North Volga-Vyatka, Volga and Urals regions. At the beginning of the period there was frost in the area and on the soil surface (down to minus 2 degrees, in places minus 4 degrees). The middle of the period was warmer. There was heavy rain in these areas (20-50 mm and more than 80 mm in places).

It was for the most part warm in the Transcaucasus. By the last day an average of seven bolls had opened per cotton plant in Azerbaijan, which is twice the usual number. The harvest was taking place in favorable conditions.

Conditions for harvesting agricultural crops were good in most of the Ukraine, in the North Caucasus and southern parts of the Volga and Urals regions. [paragraph continues]

Grain harvesting conditions improved in Lithuania, Belorussia, the Central-Chernozem Region and southern parts of the Central Region.

In northern and northeastern parts of the USSR's European territory, where the average temperature for the period was 2-4 degrees below normal, development of winter grain crops slowed down. Winter crops sown before 12 August began to tiller.

In the Baltic area, Belorussia, northwestern oblasts of the RSFSR and most oblasts of the Central-Chernozem and Volga regions there was adequate warmth and moisture for winter grain crops to develop. Winter crops sown before 20 August began to tiller. Later sowings were at the shoot and third-leaf phase. There was 35-45 mm of productive moisture in the arable soil layer.

In most potato-growing areas tops have wilted. Harvesting of tubers has begun.

In Moldavia and central and southern Ukrainian oblasts corn was showing waxy ripeness. The plants were 170-200 cm tall. Plants have formed on average 1.5-2 cobs. In the North Caucasus corn was showing waxy ripeness and in Krasnordarskiy Kray it was fully ripe.

In the Baltic area, Belorussia, Moldavia and Central-Chernozem oblasts good soil moisture and optimum temperatures created favorable conditions for the growth of sugar beet and buildup of sugar in it. Root weight increased by 40-60 grams over the period. The roots are heavier than usual in Moldavia, Belorussia and Belgorodskaya Oblast (320-390 grams). In general, root weight in the Ukraine is near normal (320 grams).

There was a drop in temperature in farming areas of Siberia and in the northern half of Kazakhstan. There was ground and air frosts (minus 1-minus 5 degress) almost everywhere and there was rain in most parts.

In southern Kazakhstan and in Central Asia harvest work was being carried out in mainly warm and dry weather.

In cotton growing areas of Central Asia and southern Kazakhstan the weather was favorable for ripening of cotton and opening of bolls.

PROGRESS OF HARVEST, WINTER SOWING REVIEWED

LD1818047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 80 p 1

[A. Pazhitnev "Agricultural Review": "The Cottonfield Calls"]

[Excerpts] Fewer and fewer unharvested fields remain in the southern and central regions of the country while in northern and eastern parts the harvest is at its height. Farmers in Siberia and north Kazakhstan have embarked on the mass grain harvest. The USSR Central Statistical Administratin reports that by 1 September kolkhozes and sovkhozes had cut 78.3 million hectares of grain crops which is 63 percent of the sown area. Some 65.5 million hectares have been threshed.

The harvest front has appreciably widened in the RSFSR. Last week, for example, the republic's machine operators cut 6.5 million hectares of cereal crops, making 44.6 million hectares since the beginning of the harvest (59 percent of the plan). Some 13.5 million hectares of grain crops have been cut in the Ukraine and 1.8 million hectares in Belorussia.

Threshing of swathes is almost finished in Rostovskaya, Saratovskaya, Belgorodskaya and Voronezhskaya oblasts, but in some areas the harvest work rate is giving cause for concern. Farmers in Kurganskaya, Chelyabinskaya and Sverdlovskaya oblasts and Altayskiy Kray have allowed a long interval between cutting and threshing. Around 72,000 harvesting units and a great deal of other equipment are now in use on the virgin lands of Kazakhstan. The local grain growers have to harvest 16 million hectares of cereal crops.

Inspired by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's high assessment of their work at the Alma-Ata celebrations, the Kazakh grain growers plan to sell 1 billion poods of grain to the state this year.

The "white harvest" has also begun. Farmers in Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Turkemenia and Tadzhikistan have started harvesting cotton.

Fodder procurement continues. Farmers are also preoccupied with the thought of the next harvest. They have sown 9.6 million hectares of winter crops and plowed 13.5 million hectares of land for spring sowing. Only a high degree of organization, shock labor and effective utilization of all machinery will help the farmers to carry out the harvest work in time and without losses and to fittingly greet the 26th CPSU Congress.

FODDER PROCUREMENT PROGRESS IN KAZAKHSTAN SURVEYED

LD181615 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 80 p 1

[KAZTAG agricultural review: "Procuring More Fodder"]

[Text] Speaking at a meeting at the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev specially pointed up the need to devote more attention to qualitative indicators in livestock raising--increasing livestock productivity and improving its reproduction. One of the main conditions for achieving this goal is good, full feeding.

The Kazakh SSR Central Statistical Administration has published the latest data on fodder procurement. By 8 September the first cutting of sown and natural grasses for hay and cured hay had been completed on 27,675,000 hectares or 94 percent of the planned area and almost 1.1 million hectares more than last year. Some 13,669,000 tons of hay or 84 percent of the target has been procured. Some 10,092,000 tons of hay have been conveyed to livestock wintering sites and 2,962,000 tons have been baled.

Some 3,486,000 tons of cured hay or 87 percent of the target have been laid in. Farms of Aktyubinskaya, Gurevskaya, Kzyl-Ordinskaya, Kokchetavskaya and Pavlodarskaya oblasts are laying in cured hay over and above the established norm. Some 170,000 tons of vitamin grass meal from artificially dehydrated fodder or 81 percent of the planned amount, have been produced. Machine operators of Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskya, Tselinogradskaya and Chimkentskaya oblasts are producing it over and above their annual requirements.

About 1.6 million tons of straw, chaff and other coarse fodder have been stored.

Silage making is proceeding at an intensified pace. In the last week almost 6 million tons of matter have gone into the trenches. The plan for obtaining prepared silage has been 21 percent fulfilled which is more than last year. Farmers of Chimkentskaya Oblast are holding on to their lead--71 percent--in its procurement. Over half the required amount has been stored in Semipalatinskaya Oblast. Two-fifths of the planned amount of silage has been laid in in Kyzl-Ordinskaya and Kustanayskaya oblasts.

Satisfactory livestock wintering and an increase in its productivity is ensured by those farms which are using all reserves to replenish fodder stocks. The main reserve is still the mowing of all wild and sown grasses. A number of farms of Guryevskaya oblast have been approaching the organization of this work with a great sense of responsibility. To replenish the stocks of fodder, nonagricultural land is also being used. Because of this about 50 percent more hay has been procured in the oblast than last year and the target has been 106 percent fulfilled.

Examples of a zealous approach to coarse fodder can be found in many oblasts. The initiative to increase fodder stocks in every possible way must be disseminated everywhere.

CUBAN, SOVIET COSMONAUTS BEGIN JOINT SPACEFLIGHT

Launching 18 Sep

LD182214 Moscow TASS in English 2130 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 18 Sep, TASS--At 22 hours 11 minutes of Moscow time today, the spaceship Soyuz-38 was launched in the Soviet Union.

The spaceship is piloted by an international crew of spaceship Commander Hero of the Soviet Union, Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Yuriy Romanenko and Researcher-Cosmonaut, citizen of the Republic of Cuba Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez.

The flight programme of the Soyuz-38 spaceship provides for a link-up with the orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-37 and for carrying out scientific research and experiments jointly with Cosmonauts Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin, who have been working near-earth orbit since April 9.

The Soyuz-38 spaceship was launched in accordance with the Interkosmos programme. The representatives of six socialist countries have carried out research in outer space among international crews jointly with the Soviet cosmonauts in the period that has passed since 1978.

The flight of the seventh international crew consisting of the Soviet and Cuban cosmonauts is another illustration of the friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Cuba, close cooperation between the two fraternal countries.

The representative of the socialist country in the Western Hemisphere--the Republic of Cuba--is taking part in space research under the Interkosmos programme for the first time.

The cosmonauts Romanenko and Tamayo Mendez feel well. The onboard systems of the Soyuz-38 spaceship are functioning normally. The crew began implementing the planned programme.

Biographies of Crew

LD182132 Moscow TASS in English 2114 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 18 Sep, TASS--Colonel Yuriy Romanenko, commander of the Soyuz-38 spaceship that was launched in the USSR today, was born in 1944 in the settlement Koltubanovsky in the middle Volga area. In 1966 he graduated from the Chernigov Higher Airforce School and then served as a pilot instructor in the air force.

Romanenko is a member of the CPSU. He joined the detachment of cosmonauts in 1970. He made his first space flight, that lasted for 96 days, as commander of the Soyuz-26 spaceship and the Salyut-6 orbital station in 1977-1978.

Yuriy Romanenko is a correspondence student of the Yuriy Gagarin Airforce Academy.

The researcher-cosmonaut of the Soyuz-38 spaceship Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez, a citizen of the Republic of Cuba, was born in 1942 in the town of Guantanamo in the family of a worker. After the victory of the Cuban revolution he joined an aviation school after finishing which he served in Cuba's revolutionary armed forces. He is a military pilot of the first class.

Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez is a member of the Communist Party of Cuba. In March 1978 he started preparations at the Yuriy Gagarin cosmonaut training centre for a space flight under the Interkosmos programme. He completed a full course of training under the programme of the Soyuz piloted ship and the Salyut orbital station.